The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5384. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1868.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

How the Day will be Observed in New-York and Vicinity.

Great Preparations and Great Expectations.

Home Comforts and Out-Door Sports.

The Decorations of the Churches---The Morning Services---Feeding the Poor---Public and Private Charities---Theatres, Balls and Private Parties.

Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good morning! The gladdest day of all the year, looked forward to with fond anticipations, around which cluster so many pleasant memories, is welcomed with joyous peals of bells and children's laughter. The holiday belongs especially to the little ones, for of such is the kingdom whose grand personification is the event which it celebrates. And they will enjoy it more than anything can be enjoyed by those of riper years. The little old gentleman whose abdominal region is said to shake "when he laughs, "like a bowl full of jelly," entered the city at a late hour last night, and was seen careering through the Central Park on a velocipede, just five minutes before we went to press. He has ceased to travel by his ancient mode of conveyance, which, compared with the new, he declares, is deer, and is no longer the fashion.

He was dressed in his familiar garb suited to the weather, and sooted by the labor of love which induces him to descend so many chimneys. On his broad shoulders he bore innumerable packs filled with good things, and we can only say to each and every of our readers, *pax vobiscum*, may you all have a piece.

"Peace on earth, good will toward men!" The nation rejoices to-day that it has been led back into the paths of peace. May we not hope that a perpetual Christmas has dawned for the Republic, and that in the unhappy Southern States the lion that has so long been rampant may lie down at length with the oppressed and woolly-headed offspring of the South down there. But *revenons à nos moutons*. Of the manner in which the day will be spent at happy firesides, little need here be said. We might talk to you, gentle reader, in this connection, of the yule log, but you'll excuse us if we do not. The log has been so frequently set ablaze in the jamb of Christmas articles that you may well exclaim, *jam satis*, or *jamais pour moi!* Nor will we bear heavily on the mistletoe bough, lest the strain should be too great for it and us. The Christmas tree is blooming this morning in the gardens of the well-to-do, and all is happiness there. But there are garrets into which not a ray of sunlight will penetrate to-day, unless it is reflected from a humane heart. In little dingy apartments in the dirtiest City lanes are groups of squalid outcasts, huddled together without fire on this bitter cold day. He who seeks them out and gives them something to make them remember the day of the Saviour's coming will have his reward. Let not those who seek aid be turned away empty-handed from your door, for in them you may entertain angels unawares. The Societies that care for the poor have each their appropriate work, and do a great deal of good, but there are needy ones who will not seek charity and yet suffer for the want of it, whom these sometimes fail to reach. Let not those whose prosperity makes this a day of enjoyment for them, forget that a little of their abundance may carry a measure of happiness to the hearts of the suffering.

The clear, cold, bracing weather will add very greatly to the enjoyment of the day. Bright firesides are brighter still when the contrast between the temperature of the outside and of the inside of the house is great. The privilege of sitting near warm hearth-stones is more highly appreciated when one may look forth and see men in great coats buttoned to the chin, hurrying by with blanched cheeks and rubicund noses, blowing their fingers to drive away the cold. And out of doors the frosty air brings with it its own peculiar pleasures. One may seek in the highly oxygenated air such an appetite for the Christmas dinner as no bitters but the bitter cold could furnish. But the greatest amusement for those who love the sport will be the skating to-day. The ball is up and so is the blood of the skaters. The ice is in splendid condition on all the rinks. Crowds of people of both sexes will wend their way to the Central Park Skating Pond, and the view of the shifting mass of human beings on ice will be "a sight to see." At the Empire Rink, where there are such magnificent accommodations for those who indulge in the pastime, as well as for those who merely look on, there will be a band of music present, and doubtless throngs of people will blacken the ice. And on the road there will be fast driving, as usual. Some will drive who never drove before, and some who often drive will drive the more. The Park and Harlem-lane will see many fine equipages, but they will not generally be those that are seen there on ordinary occasions. On the whole it will be pleasanter for quiet people to avoid these scenes for this day.

At the various places of amusement, whose name just now is legion, unusually great attractions are offered for this evening, and at many of them there will be *matinées*. Of course they will be packed with people, as is usual on holidays; but their audiences will, for the most part, consist of those who are not habitually theatre-goers, and of people from the country who are spending the holidays in the Metropolis. There is no accounting for taste, and there are many thousands living in the City who on Christmas Day and evening, no matter how cold it is, will leave comfortable firesides and domestic pleasures, and seek for excitement at the theatres. Others there are who religiously observe the morning of Christmas Day as they do the Sabbath, and throng the churches. In the afternoon families dine together, and in the evening the young people attend parties and merry-makings. Many balls take place in the evening, and several were given last night. Yesterday, the day before Christmas, Broadway presented a brilliant scene. It was clear and cold, and everybody went shopping who had money to spend, and some, as will be seen by our Police reports, who hadn't. The dry goods palaces were crowded all day long, and at the dollar stores people jostled each other fiercely, and often for a long time in vain, in their efforts to get up to the counters. This new class of shops, at which anything worth less than a dollar can be obtained at that price, seems to have sprung at once into popular favor. The streets up town were full of elegant private carriages, from which alighted, at the different stores, ladies magnificently attired, who kept the clerks so busy all day long that they were, doubtless, heartily rejoiced that Christmas comes but once a year. The sidewalks were full of people, hurrying hither and thither, all bent on obtaining presents for their dearest friends. Hundreds of men moved up town toward nightfall, bearing on their shoulders Christmas trees, and seemed the Birnam Wood of Washington Market marching on the domestic Dunsinane. And this leads us to speak more in detail of

THE MARKETS.

These centres from which radiate the many good things that go to make Christmas "merry Christmas," were alive yesterday with purchasers from every part of the City. It is generally considered to be a duty by all good Christians to eat as plentiful a dinner as possible on Christmas day, and whatever other portion of their duties may be neglected, this one seldom is, at least by the rich. The poor do occasionally err in this matter. Men with salaries of $800 or $900 a year, and half a dozen small mouths and large appetites to provide for, have been known not to do their whole duty in the matter of dinner on Christmas day. Yesterday there was no lack in the markets of the wherewithal to make the dinner-table groan beneath the good things placed on it, provided, of course, you had the money to purchase them with. The stalls of the poultry dealers and butchers were transferred into gardens of evergreens, while all around the market-houses were such piles of young fir trees, that when set up they would take a colony of Santa Clauses to fill them all with Christmas presents. On one stall in Fulton Market was a huge fat sheep, with a cross of evergreens on his breast and a crown on his head, while on each shoulder were small epaulettes of blue and red ribbons. This sheep had distinguished himself by getting fatter than his brethren, and he was honored accordingly. Old gentlemen stopped to stare at the animal and admire his wondrous proportions. Old ladies stood entranced before him, and small boys gazed from a distance in respectful wonder. On an adjoining stall were turkeys, geese and chickens reposing on beds of evergreens, some of them so fat that their skins appeared about to burst and let out the lusciousness beneath. Nor was game wanting. Canvass-back ducks, and prairie hens, rabbits, wild turkeys and partridges, were there in endless profusion. Here peeped forth a rabbit from a bower of evergreens, and close by a wild turkey and half a dozen prairie hens were apparently struggling to free themselves from the surrounding greenery. On adjoining stalls lay piled up steaks and chops and joints, with smelts and haddock, flounders and lobsters, pickerel and salmon, and apparently every other fish that the waters produce. Here was enough to have furnished a feast for Gargantua, had that facetious and pleasantly disposed gentleman have paid a Christmas visit to the Metropolis. In addition, too, to these substantials were the rosy apples and the blushing grapes, set off by piles of brown shelled walnuts. Amid all these good things purchasers walked, doubtful what to buy and where to buy it. If on one stall a turkey of peculiar plumpness attracted their attention, before they could reach it another turkey more white, more plump, and altogether more beautiful of aspect drew their wandering eyes and captivated their fancy. Marketing under such circumstances was a work of difficulty. The man or woman who came out with the intention of buying the best and largest turkey, or may be goose, in the market, found themselves utterly unable to decide which was the largest and best, and perhaps, after all, went away with a biped which did not weigh more than twenty pounds or so. Of course the people who made such mistakes as this got well scolded when they reached home, and they well deserved it.

A miscellaneous crowd thronged the avenues of every market. The rich had but to seek for the best and pay their money. The poor had to seek for the best their money would afford them. Cosy old gentlemen and stout old ladies with plethoric purses, elbowed their way through the crowds and held conferences short, sharp and decisive with the market-men. Poor pinch-faced old women looked longingly at turkeys and geese, and turned sadly away to fill their baskets with less expensive articles for consumption by the "tiny Tims" at home.

The prices of most articles in the market advanced considerably yesterday. Turkeys were held as high as thirty cents per pound, chickens at twenty-five cents, quail at $3 50 per dozen, and partridges at $1 75 per pair. The cold snap was a godsend to the market men, their prices rising as the thermometer fell.

The Public Charities.

The poor of this City and vicinity will be well provided for by the various local charities. Thousands, too poor to provide for their own boards on Christmas, will be made happy by the kind-hearted, charitable friends of the unfortunate.

THE INSTITUTIONS ON THE ISLAND.

The emigrants at the Asylum on Ward's Island are guaranteed against home-sickness, so far as religious and gastronomic exercises are efficacious. The chapels, one Catholic, the others Protestant, are opened for divine services at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The Commissioners of Emigration, CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Chairman, visit the Island at 9 o'clock, not in time for prayers, but soon enough for dinner. Turkeys and chickens enough have been provided to give all the emigrants, as well as the Commissioners, as much as they want.

The little ones (little emigrants, of course; nobody ever heard of a little Commissioner,) are to be supplied with candy and cake, and every one of them is to have a present of some toy or small book. So the little ones are likely to be happy.

At the Inebriate Asylum Christmas Eve was celebrated by an entertainment consisting of sentimental and comic songs, and instrumental pieces. The performers are all inmates of the Asylum. After the songs came a grand serio-comic, operatic extravaganza, composed for the occasion and entitled "The Excise Law." The writer has been attached to the weekly Press of this City, and is a man of much talent, in spite of his dypsomania. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have supplied all the institutions under their charge with abundance of poultry.

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

Beyond guaranteeing the infants against stump-tail milk, little will be done for that primary class of juveniles, but those of speaking age will be feasted with turkey and chicken, as well as cake and candy, and will participate in a series of singing and colloquial exercises, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. In the evening the toy-fruit of an enormous Christmas tree will be distributed among them.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Almshouse and the various hospitals on Blackwell's Island, will be bountifully supplied with turkeys and chickens, as well as pudding, and the prisoners at the Penitentiary will also receive an improved description of food, without poultry. At the Almshouse, a dance will take place in the evening, and at the Lunatic Asylum there will be a dance in the afternoon and a stereopticon exhibition in the evening.

At the Industrial School on Hart's Island there are to be exercises of various kinds, and a turkey dinner.

THE CITY PRISONS.

At the City Prisons, also, are quite a number of visitors, who will be persuaded to stop to dinner, and the dinner will be good; plenty of turkey and chicken, and as to dessert—why, the poor creatures are getting their deserts all the while.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Preparations have been completed for giving the children of the Five Points Methodist Mission a rousing merry Christmas. Yesterday the entire day was spent in dressing the chapel with evergreens and flowers, and arranging the gifts to be distributed. Six hundred children will be assembled in the morning at 10 o'clock, and after singing several of their choicest songs, and listening to addresses from their pastor, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, and others, they will receive their presents. No dinner will be provided, as that is always given on Thanksgiving Day. A number of poor men of very respectable character and unusual measure of ability are mentioned by Mr. SHAFFER as applicants for work, to save them and their dependent families from starvation. No better charity could be performed to-day by the rich and influential than to furnish these worthy people with a means of earning a livelihood.

This institution, now nearly nineteen years old, has done a noble work among the wretched denizens of the Five Points. During that time 150,000 garments, 7,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 articles of bedding, 3,000 caps and bonnets, $6,000 worth of provisions, 300,000 rations and a number of tons of coal have been distributed. Two thousand children and adults have been placed in homes, more than 10,000 children have attended the schools, altogether, and 1,669 during the past year. A new building is in course of erection, for the better accommodation of the Mission, and the Christian community is requested to contribute liberally toward the necessary funds.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The House of Industry, situated on the other side of "Paradise Park," opposite the Mission, intends to do handsomely for its dependents to-day. The chapel, nursery and hospital have been gaily decked with evergreens, and in each an immense Christmas tree has been erected, upon the branches of which hang scores of beautiful gifts for the little ones. At 11 o'clock in the morning there, will be singing by over 600 children, and addresses by prominent clergymen and others, and at 1:15 o'clock dinner will be served in the large dining-hall, which will accommodate 1,000 visitors comfortably. After dinner the school will reassemble, when various exercises will take place, concluding at 3:30 o'clock with the distribution of presents. This institution is sadly in need of money with which to extend its sphere of work, and it is expected that, many full purses will be generously opened to-day for the benefit of the suffering. Many of the most worthy cases have to be turned away without assistance, simply because there are no means of providing for them. Persons sending money, clothing, provisions, &c., to Mr. HALLIDAY, may rely upon their being judiciously used, as nothing of the kind is ever distributed without the closest examination into the merits of the applicant. Persons knowing of worthy cases where charity is needed, may refer them to the House of Industry.

HOWARD MISSION.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will, to-day, furnish the most liberal feast of good things to its children and their parents, that has ever been given to them on any similar occasion. All day yesterday, the Mission building was thronged by charitable persons, who brought with them armloads or wagon-loads, as the case might have been, of good things. There were cakes, and apples, and oranges, and candies, and toys, and books, and a thousand other things, too numerous to mention, and in quantities so great that it seemed questionable how so much could be disposed of.

The oyster dealers, on both rivers, sent more delicious oysters than could possibly be eaten by those who will sit down at the table to-day, and the fruit dealers of the City were equally liberal in contributing from their stores. A leading publishing house also sent several lots of valuable books for the children. The Sabbath Schools of both cities were also exceedingly generous in rendering assistance. As an instance, Mr. BEECHER's school sent two hundred bags laden with nuts, candies, oranges, toys, &c., of the best quality, and other schools did equally as well. Two immense Christmas trees have been placed in the school-rooms, and these are gaily dressed, and profusely hung with gifts of every variety. The exercises will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, and will consist of music and addresses. Dinner will be served at noon to 600 children, their parents, and a few others attached to the institution. At 3 o'clock there will be a reunion service, which will be participated in by a very large company. Mr. ARNOLD, in speaking of the generosity of the friends of the institution, said that on this occasion it was unparalleled. "All we had to do," he said, "was simply to ask for what was wanted, and we got it." There will be a happy time at the Mission to-day.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This Society will provide a bountiful dinner for a multitude of little ones, and will, besides clothe and shoe many destitute ones. In its five lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided in 1867-1868, 151,448, and of lodgings 107,790. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans. In its twenty industrial schools were 5,699 different children during the year; about 287,000 meals were given and over 6,500 garments; some $8,000 was spent for bread. During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

The Protestant Churches.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches are all handsomely decorated with evergreens, and a great majority of them have Christmas trees in their Sunday School rooms for children's festivals. The Unitarian Churches follow the example, and use evergreens in abundance. The other denominations, dissenting from the Episcopal form of worship, but rarely indulge in ornamentation.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church, balsam fir trees are thickly bushed along the sides, and festoons of evergreens curl around the pulpit, organ-loft and altar, but as the whole interior of the edifice is of dark brown stone, the unrelieved green of the trees does not show to advantage. If white and bright-colored flowers, or even red berries had been intermingled with them, the effect would have been far more marked. On each side of the altar is a high tree, and over the centre is a fine cross of holly. The stalls and Bishop's chair are decorated with laurels, and a vine winds around the font. On each side of the front of the chancel is a large fir tree, sixteen feet in height. Services took place in the church yesterday, aided by the usual altar choir of boys in white surplices, and to-day the music will be enhanced by the rich organ choir of adult singers. The music will be under the direction of Mr. MESSITER, and Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN will be the organist. Rev. Drs. VINTON, OGILVIE and OBERLY will officiate. In the evening a children's festival will take place in the church, when a procession hymn will be chanted, followed by a carol, and a Christmas greeting. An enormous Christmas-tree will stand in the vestibule, illuminated with gas, and loaded with gifts for the children of the parish school, the distribution of which will be preluded by a song called the "Christmas Tree," in which the children will join in chorus.

Yesterday afternoon the following chimes and carols were performed on the Church bells, beginning at 2:30: 1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells; 2. See the Morning Star is Dawning; 3. The Christmas Tree; 4. Glory Be to God Most High; 5. Hark, a Burst of Heavenly Music; 6. Christ was Born on Christmas Day. To-day the ensuing programme will be rung, beginning at 10:30: 1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells; 2. The Children of the Temple; 3. Watchman, Tell Us of the Night; 4. Precious is the Time; 5. The Christmas Tree; 6. Christ was Born on Christmas Day.

ST. PAUL'S.

At St. Paul's the pillars are encircled beautifully with laurel, which hangs in sprays from the capitals. The gallery is trimmed with balsam fir, and the chancel and monuments with numerous varieties of evergreens. Flowers and holly luxuriate around the altar, pulpit and reading desk in profusion. The brilliant white with which the interior of this church is painted, shows every ornament in admirable relief.

ST. ALBAN'S.

The decorations of the Ritualistic Episcopal Church of St. Albans are graceful, and, around the altar, beautiful. The evergreens are festooned along the rafters of the roof, whose dark reddish-brown hue, does not, however, show their sombre green in strong relief. Blended with the rich banners of the chancel, and the white vestments of the altar, pulpit and reading desk, their effect is much more inspiriting. Upon the altar rise two pyramids of white flowers to the height of eighteen inches, and on two tall vases standing upon each side, two cones of somewhat greater size are placed, rich in flowers of intermingled hues. The entire decorations of this church have been presented by the congregation, and are not, as with nearly all other churches, at the expense of the treasury. Vespers took place there last night at 9 o'clock, followed by a sermon, and at midnight the Holy Eucharist, somewhat similar to a midnight mass, was administered. The effect of the rich surroundings, illuminated by the altar candles, was very brilliant. There will be to-day a Christmas morning matin in the Church, followed by another administration of the Holy Eucharist and a sermon. The anthem and creeds will consist of selections from MOZART. The celebrant, deacon and sub-deacon will wear white vestments.

GRACE CHURCH.

Evergreens show beautifully upon the white marble walls and columns of this favorite place of worship, and blend gaily with the brilliant windows. The body of the church is festooned with evergreens and laurel intertwined, and the chancel and reading-desks are neatly adorned with stars. Garlands of holly have also been placed around the statuettes at the rear of the altar. Services will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. POTTER will officiate. The music, which will be under the direction of Mr. S. P. WARREN, will be a prominent feature of the service.

GRACE CHAPEL.

Due ornamentation has not been by any means forgotten here. Evergreens everywhere abound. Bishop POTTER of this diocese will preach there this morning. The Christmas tree was lighted yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

At St. Clement's, Amity-street, there will be the usual Christmas services. The new carol, "Star of the Night," will be sung at the opening of the service by the choir and Sunday School children. Rev. Dr. EATON will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.

The congregation of the Church of the Redemption will hold Christmas service at the present place of worship, Somerville Hall, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The service will open with a carol. Rev. Mr. SCOTT, the rector, will preach.

ST. JOHN'S.

The ladies of this church have been very industrious in beautifying their religious temple for Christmas, and they have succeeded well. The wreaths, branches and sprays of evergreens impress every visitor to the church with the beauty of their arrangement.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The order of Christmas music at the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, at 10:30 A. M., will be as follows: Processional hymn, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," (German;) "Venite exultemus Domino" (Anglican;) "Te Deum laudamus," with solos by Masters OTTIWELL and PEYROUX, and Mr. MORTON, (HOPKINS;) "Jubilate Deo," full anthem; solo by Master LA RUE. (HOPKINS;) anthem, "Behold I bring you glad tidings," (GOSS;) duett by Masters OTTIWELL and FLYNN; "Gloria Tibi," (J. S. BACH,) performed by an orpheon choir of boys and men, surpliced. Mr. JEROME HOPKINS will preside at the organ in person. A communion service will be held there this morning at 7:30, and at 5 o'clock evening prayers will take place.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

There will be communion service in the Church of the Holy Communion, in Sixth-avenue, corner of Twentieth-street, at 6:30 A. M. Preaching services at 10:30 A. M., and the usual daily service at 5:30 P. M. The children's festival will be held on Tuesday evening.

The decorations of the Church are tasteful.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The children of the Wainwright Memorial Church, in Waverley-place, corner of Hammond-street, also numbering 200, will hold their festival on Tuesday next. A fair is now in progress in this Church for the benefit of the parsonage fund. It closed last evening. The usual services will be held to-day. The church is handsomely decorated.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

This Church is by no means behind its sister churches, in tasteful decorations. Evergreens are very profuse there, windows, pillars and altar being richly adorned.

ST. LUKE'S.

The decorations here are neat, and consist of laurel and hemlock, fir trees, &c., distributed in the most profuse manner; every pillar and gas fixture is covered with evergreens interspersed with bright red berries. The chancel is completely entwined in festoons, wreaths, and crosses, and the effect is exceedingly beautiful.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This church has been beautifully trimmed, though not as profusely as is often elsewhere seen. Festoons of pines depend from the rafters, as well as from the central ventilators, while the reading-desk and chancel are tastily adorned with stars of spruce and pines. The service will be held at 11 A. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will officiate, assisted by Rev. JOHN S. STEEN. The music will include one or two original Christmas carols, and will be under the control of Mr. GEORGE W. WEEKS.

ST. GEORGE'S.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG will preach. The choir will sing, among other appropriate selections, the air and chorus from the "Messiah," "Thou That Tellest," "Elliot's Te Deum, in F," and the appropriate canticles for Christmas Day. Service will begin at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS will preside at the organ. The ornamentation of this Church is in keeping with its celebrity.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The walls of this handsome church are well decorated, so much so that no evergreens were thought to be needed in the body of the church. The organ is, however, hung with perennials, and a large evergreen harp fronts the organ loft. Over the communion table are numerous five-pointed stars in green, and evergreen crosses front each side of it. A number of balsam fir trees stand in and around the chancel.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

Both pillars and roof of this richly painted church are handsomely festooned. The children of the Sunday and Mission Schools of this church enjoyed a festival there last evening, when an abundance of good things were eaten. A Christmas tree eight feet high was loaded with gifts, which were distributed to the juveniles.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

St. Bartholomew's Church has a white interior, with which the evergreens contrast beautifully. Rev. Dr. COOK will preach there to-day. Ninety children received Winter suits of clothing there yesterday, and two hundred and fifty were presented with turkeys. The distribution of toys to the children will take place next Tuesday evening.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

At Trinity Chapel festoons of hemlock and laurel everywhere and gracefully abound. A semi-cathedral service will be performed there this morning. The Processionale, "Hark, the Herald Angels sing," will be chanted, after the morning prayer by Dr. JONES. The Venite and the Psalms for the day (19, 45, 85) will also be chanted. "Behold a Virgin," &c., will be sung from the Oratorio of the "Messiah." A solo, "Oh, Thou that Tellest," &c., will be sung by Master WATSON, and the chorus by the choir. At the Offertory, "Endless Alleluia," by J. BARNABY. The Communion Hymn will be sung to the tune of "Christmas," the Gloria in Excelsis to the Old Chant, and the Anthem, "To the name of our Salvation," at the Recessional. The choir will consist of ten men and twenty boys, and the music will be under the direction of Dr. W. H. WALTER. Rev. Dr. SWOPE will preach at 10:30 A. M. An early morning service will take place at 7:30.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

At the Church of St. John the Baptist the decorations are very handsome. The services will commence to-day at 11, and Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, the rector, will deliver the sermon. The music will consist of a Venite, a Te Deum, a Jubilate, and the processional of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The admirable quartette of this church, augmented by a double quartette of choice voices, will render the following selections appropriate to the festival:

Venite in C........................Jos. Mosenthal
Gloria in C........................Haydn
Te Deum in E flat........................Jackson of Exeter
Jubilate in B flat........................Jos. Mosenthal
Anthem, "There were Shepherds,"........................Handel
Hymn........................Mozart
Offertory Gloria XII. Mass........................Mozart

Rev. Dr. E. A. WASHBURNE preaches at 11 o'clock. The decorations of the church are worthy of the wealth and taste of the congregation.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.

The decorations of this church are very full and handsome. Services will take place there as usual to-day.

ZION CHURCH.

The ornaments here consist of festoons, wreaths, &c., of large mountain laurel, brought from the Catskill Mountains for the purpose. A sentence from scripture is placed over the communion table, and another in front of the gallery. On the front of the pulpit is a monogram, "I H S," surrounded with a border of laurel. On one side of the chancel in a similar border is the word "Alpha," and on the other "Omega."

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

Services will be held to-day at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach. Services will also be held at All Soul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, at which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach.

At Mr. FROTHINGHAM's, also, in Fortieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, services will take place.

GRACE CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.

The members of this congregation have been very busily occupied during the week in decorating the edifice for the festival of the Nativity. The decorations will be on a somewhat more elaborate scale than formerly. In addition to the rood screen which has been the leading feature for the year or two past, the walls of the church are gracefully festooned with holly and myrtle, making a chain of evergreen around the entire church. The caps of the pillars are surrounded with large boughs of the same tree. Services will begin at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. S. M. RICE, rector of the Church. On Monday evening, the children of the Sunday School will hold their annual festival, with its tree and carols.

CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.

The French Church du St. Esprit, Twenty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, presents a pleasing effect, the interior being neatly, though not profusely, decorated with evergreens. The French service will be held at 10 o'clock, when the pastor, Rev. Dr. VERREN, will officiate. As the sacred edifice is also used by the congregation of the Spanish Church de Santiago, the Spanish service will be conducted at 11:30 A. M. by Rev. Mr. RIELEY. The music will be excellent, including MOZART's Twelfth Mass. The solos will be rendered by the two Misses TOTTEN and Sigs. MARTINEZ and GARCIA. Miss THOMASELLI will preside at the organ, and Sig. SALSEDO will be the musical conductor. At 7:30 last evening the children of the Sabbath-school attached to the church received Christmas presents in their school.

Young Men's Christian Association.

There will be three reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association open to-day, as follows: At No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-second-street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P., as usual; at No. 285 Hudson-street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; and at No. 473 Grand-street, junction of East Broadway, in the afternoon. All young men are admitted free.

The Catholic Churches.

The great majority of the Catholic Churches of the City were tastefully and appropriately decorated last evening for the solemn ceremonies of to-day. The pastors and their curates were engaged most of the early part of yesterday hearing confessions, and as usual the number of communicants will be very numerous.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The decoration of the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, is simple and beautiful. The altar is adorned with a large amount of costly laces, candelabra, and statuettes, interspersed with fragrant flowers, &c. The magnificent organ which has been recently erected, will, this morning, for the first time, be played in its full notes. One of the principal features of the services at the high masses and vespers, will be the select music. The following is the order of exercises: at 5 o'clock A. M. there will be a solemn high mass, the Very Rev. STARRS, V. G., celebrant, assisted by Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY, deacon, and Rev. J. H. MCGRAW, sub-deacon, with Rev. J. F. KEARNEY as master of ceremonies. Low masses will then follow at intervals of half an hour, until 10:30 A. M., when the pontifical high mass will be held. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will be the celebrant, assisted by a large number of the clergy. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON of the Catholic University, Dublin. The proceeds of the offertory in the Cathedral, and in all the other Catholic places of worship will be devoted to the benefit of orphan asylums. In the evening, at 5:30 o'clock, vespers will be sung. At the first mass, No. 5 in D, composed by the musical director, Prof. GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, will be sung by a volunteer choir, thirty-five singers. At the high mass, HAYDN's second mass in C, and an offertory, *Quam Dilecta*, by MERCADANTE, will be performed. The solos will be rendered by Mme. CHOME, Mrs. WERNER, H. SCHMITZ and A. ZOHST. Mrs. F. H. GROSS, at the Elevation of the Host, will sing the *Ecce Panis*. The solos during the vespers will be given by Signors ALMA and CERUTI and Mme. CONNOR. Mr. G. SCHMITZ will preside at the organ.

ST. BRIDGET'S.

St. Bridget's Church is probably the most magnificently decorated place of worship in the City. One hundred lights illuminate the fine organ, which contains five octaves of bells. At each side of the instrument are suspended two banners, bearing the figure of the patron saint. The altar last evening was aglow with brilliancy and beauty. Five arches of lilies stand at a distance of thirty feet above it, and in the centre of each arch is placed images of Christ, the Virgin, St. Joseph, &c. On each side of the altar is a gift of flowers from a lady convert. The costly "Stations of the Cross," which have been recently purchased in Paris by the pastor, Father MOONEY, were tastefully trimmed with flowers and evergreens, as were also the pillars of the church. The thousands of lights which were reflected from the chaste gilding and glass ornamentation of the organ, had a pleasing effect on the whole. High mass will be celebrated this morning at 4 o'clock by Father MOONEY as celebrant, and Fathers FITZSIMONS and RENCHAN as deacon and sub-deacon. Masses will continue every half hour until 10:30 A. M., and evening services as usual. The choir will comprise thirty voices, and the orchestra will discourse over fifteen pieces. The first mass will be that of LAMBILLOTTE, the second HAYDN's Imperial.

ST. ANN'S.

St. Ann's Church, in Eighth-street, will probably vie with many churches in its elaborate decoration. Garlands of spruce and holly, interspersed with stars and wreaths, festoon the galleries and organ-loft. Point lace, laurels and flowers adorn the altar. A statue of the Infant Jesus, elevated behind the chancel, has a frosted back-ground, itself being encircled with holly berries and laurel. Each of the sub-altars are covered with the finest point lace, relieved by blue gauze. In fact, all the trimmings and decorations are costly and attractive. Early low masses will take place from an early hour until 10 o'clock, when Rev. Mr. PRESTON will officiate at the grand high mass. The chorists will be under the direction of Mr. MORGAN. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS will sing a solo at the offertory of the high mass, which will be the Twelfth Mass of MOZART.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

The chief decoration of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, is that of the altar, which is trimmed with natural flowers and holly. There will be a mass at 4:30 A. M., to be followed by others every hour until 9 o'clock. The grand high mass takes place at 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN acting as celebrant, assisted by several of the local clergy. The music of the mass will be fine. Prof. WILLIAM BERGE, the musical director, will sing a new composition for the first time. Solos will be rendered by Mme. DE LUSSAN, Mrs. BERGE, Mme. ANSCHUTZ, Miss SMITH, and Signors COLLETI and TAMARD. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra of forty musicians will perform at the high mass.

ST. JAMES'.

This Church was also beautifully decorated and illuminated. From an early hour masses were celebrated, and at 10 A. M. will be offered a grand High Mass. The following select music will be offered by choir:

1. "Generalis Mass, in G minor," by the choir and eight voices.
2. Soprano solo, "Prighira," by MEYERBEER. M. SALVOTER.
3. Duett, "Ave Maria," by CAMPANA TENORE. Signor CHIESA and soprano.
4. "Sanctus Benedictus and Agnus Dei," by GORDIGANI. Quartette and chorus.

Persons of Choir: Organist, Mr. C. MELVILLE; Soprano, Mme. SALVOTER; Contralto, Miss MURPHY; Tenor, Signor CHIESA; Basso, Mr. F. MELVILLE.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, situated in West Sixteenth-street, is undergoing repairs, which were not completed in time to admit of the edifice being decorated for the day. Natural flowers, however, decorate the high altar, and masses will be celebrated from 4:30 A. M. to to 10:30 A. M., when Father ISIDORE DAUBRESSE will officiate as priest at the grand high mass, assisted by the priests of the church. Rev. P. DALY will preach on the mystery of the day itself. The mass will be by KALLIWODA, with a double quartette choir. The organist is Mr. MAX BRAWN.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The chief ornamentation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception consists of a series of illuminations in gas. The altar is spanned by three illuminated circles of gas, over the centre one of which is placed a star indicative of the festival. Above this star is a cross, symbolical that the star of Bethlehem leads to the cross of Calvary; and above the cross is an illuminated crown surmounted by a very brilliant cross. This symbolizes that the star of Bethlehem leads to the crown of Calvary, and the cross of Calvary leads to the crown of Heaven. On each side of the centre arch are two jet rods terminating with a shamrock. The walls adjoining the altar are festooned with wreaths of red, white and blue, wrought with monograms expressive of the church and of the festival. The pillars of the church—the church being of the Corinthian order—are handsomely festooned, as is also the gallery and organ loft. The entire edifice is ornamented in a style becoming the great festival of the year and the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

After the early masses at 10:30 A. M., a solemn high mass will be offered, Rev. Dr. MORROGH officiating, assisted by Rev. Messrs. MCGUIRE and HUGHES, as deacon and sub-deacon. The musical arrangements will be under the control of Prof. WELSH. The Misses WERNEKA and a professional choir have been engaged.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

The Church of the Transfiguration, situated in Mott-street, has not been decorated, as it has been in the possession of a religious order until very recently. The large painting of the Transfiguration, over the high altar, presented by Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM LYNCH, is completed. Masses during the morning will be celebrated by Rev. T. TRAINER, Rev. W. C. TOOLE and Rev. JAMES KEENAN.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

The ladies of the congregation of the Church of the Nativity, have spared neither pains nor expense in the decoration of their church. A grand high mass will be offered by Rev. GEO. MCCLOSKEY. Rev. Father EVERETT will preach.

ST. NICHOLAS' (GERMAN.)

St. Nicholas' Church is simply decorated with pine evergreens and flowers. At 5 A. M. Rev. FELICIAN KREBES will offer a grand high mass. The deacon and sub-deacon will be respectively, Rev. Messrs. BECKER and TONNER. The ordinary choir furnishes music in the afternoon.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER.

The adornments of the altar and other parts of the Church of the Holy Redeemer were expensive and beautiful. One of the altars has been fitted up as a representation of the manger at Bethlehem, with the different figures appropriate to the scene. It has the usual surroundings of wreaths and evergreens. First mass will take place at 4 A. M., and will be a solemn high mass. The Rev. rector of the house will officiate.

ST. LAWRENCE'S.

At St. Lawrence's Catholic Church, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, the pastor and assistant pastor of which are Rev. Father GLACKMEYER and Rev. Father MARSHAL, both of the Society of Jesus, the first mass will commence at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, a chorus of little boys singing appropriate Christmas carols. Several masses will succeed, until 10:30, when the grand solemn high mass will begin, accompanied with more than usual splendor and ceremony. The singing at this mass will be under the direction of B. O'DONNELL, the organist, and will consist of MERCADANTE's celebrated mass in B major, the solos being rendered respectively by Mrs. KATE MCDONALD, soprano; Mr. J. A. O'DONNELL, tenor, and E. GILBERT, baritone. The choir, assisted by the boy choristers, will sing at the offertory, LAMBILLOTTE's appropriate and famous "Christmas Pastorale."

The Day in Brooklyn.

The preparations for the celebration of the Christmas festival in Brooklyn are extensive, and show that its 400,000 inhabitants, in addition to giving away the sum of $3,000,000 to the New-York Bridge Company, to build a bridge over the East River, have abundance left to expend in dainties for Christmas dinners, toys for the children, and the means of jollity generally. The stores on the principal thoroughfares were filled to repletion with everything calculated to make buyers buy, and to make those who had no money wish they had. The crowds of ladies that filled the streets and thronged the stores of every kind made the scene look busy enough, and, doubtless, gave much encouragement to those whose office it was to make sales. At noon yesterday the children were turned loose upon their parents, the schools having been declared closed until the 4th of January, 1869. This circumstance, of course, intensified the excitement, and myriads of juvenile eyes were alert for the advent of Santa Claus, watching to see the manner of his coming and the blessings with which he was to be laden. A search was made all round for the best and most commodious stockings, and eligible situations selected for the suspension of the same to await the midnight coming of the best Saint of all the year. Christmas trees were trimmed with varied taste, and from the time of their planting in the best rooms of the houses to that of their full growth was short, but the crops of fruit were varied, abundant and beautiful. Mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts, big brothers and sisters, who have ceased to hang up their stockings, fixed up the aforesaid trees, while the faithful and hopeful children dreamed of grander things than even Christmas. The churches were grandly decorated, and some of them presented scenes of grotesqueness in their evergreen-covered interiors, the seasonable captions, in large letters, observed by the aid of the hackneyed "dim religious light." The Protestant Episcopal churches generally were profusely ornamented with evergreens. Galleries were neatly festooned, pulpits gracefully trimmed, and chancels made to look like fairy bowers—homes of eternal Summer. Choirs rehearsed the music intended for worship to-day, and these operations included some fine programmes. Of these a few are given below:

The musical service at the Church of the Holy Trinity will be as follows:

Carols—"Adeste Fideles," (the most ancient of Carols,) The Star of Bethlehem........Warren
Venite—Chanted as usual.
"Te Deum Laudamus"—Anthem in D major, (re-written with English words, altered and added to by G. W. W.)........Lambilotte
Benedictus—Anthem in D major........Warren
Psalm 77 of the Selection—"Christmas"........Handel
Kyrie Eleison in D minor........Bach
Anthem—"O thou that tellest," (Messiah.)
Mrs. A. E. Stetson and Chorus.
(Sermon.)
Christmas Hymn—"Hark, what mean those holy voices?"—Mrs. Emeline Reed and Chorus—(new music)........Warren
Offertory for the organ in G major........L. Wely
Carols. { Carol Christians........Warren
Hosanna to King David's Son........H. S. Cutler }
Ter Sanctus in D major........Warren
Eucharistic Hymn—"Bread of the world."
Gloria in Excelsis.
Voluntary—Organ—"Hallelujah Chorus"........Beethoven

At St. Peter's P. E. Church, State, near Bond-street. Services to commence at 10 o'clock.

Prelude........Organ Voluntary
Carol—"Ring Out, Ye Bells"........in F
Venite—No. 5 Church Choir........in F flat
Gloria Patria—Nos. 2 and 3 Church Choir........in E flat and C
Gloria in Excelsis—"Jackson"........in D
Te Deum—"Thomas"........in B flat
Jubilate—"Thomas"........in B flat
Psalm 68—"Woolstanton," Church Choir........in E flat
Gloria Tibi—"Coswell"........in E flat
Hymn 45—"Coxe," Greatorex........in C
Anthem—"And the Glory of the Lord," from the "Messiah," in A........Handel
Offertory—Sentences.
Interlude........Organ Voluntary
Trisagion—"Jackson" No. 1, Church Choir........in E flat.
Communion Hymn.
Gloria in Excelsis—No. 8, "Walter"........in C flat.
Postlude—"Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah," in D........Handel

The above will be rendered by the Soloists and a chorus of boys and adults, (volunteers from the Church.)

Soloists—Soprano, Miss TAYLOR. Contralto, Miss BUTLER. Tenore, Mr. MILLS. Basso, Mr. SHIMEALL. A. S. CASWELL, Organist and Choir Master.

At St. James Church, corner Lafayette-avenue and Hall-street. Service at 10:30 o'clock.

1. Venite—Full Anthem........Buck
2. Gloria Patria, (second mass)........Haydn
3. Te Deum in E flat........Jackson
4. Jubilate........Fitzhugh
5. Hymn—"Hark the Herald Angels"........Fitzhugh
6. Gloria Tibi........Mozart
7. Anthem—"There were Shepherds"........Buck
8. Offertory—Christmas Hymn........Ad. Adam

E. J. FITZHUGH, Organist.

At the Christmas services at the St. John's Episcopal Church, on Washington-street, corner of Johnson, the choir will consist of fifty voices. Before service a Christmas carol will be sung by the children of the Sunday School. The musical portion of the service will be the Canticles, Te Deum in F, Hallelujah by HANDEL as an Offertory, "Hark, the Angels Sing," by MOZART, and "Shout the Glad Tidings." Mr. DELACY, the tenor, will sing a solo, "Comfort ye my People."

There will be morning service in all the Episcopal Churches, with more or less of fine music introduced to attune the hearts of worshippers for the peculiar devotions of the sacred day.

In the Roman Catholic Churches the preparations have not been less profuse than in the Protestant Episcopal Churches. High Mass will be performed at 6 o'clock this morning. After that is over there will be four other Masses, the last one beginning at 10:30 o'clock. This arrangement will be observed in the following churches: St. James', St. Charles Boromeo, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, (Star of the Sea,) St. Joseph's, St. Peter's, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Church of the Assumption, Church of the Lady of Mercy, and several others.

In the Sunday Schools of the Episcopal Churches there will be the usual large Christmas trees loaded with gifts for the children.

A Christmas entertainment, to which the public are invited, will be held this evening in the Warren-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

At the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President streets, the Sabbath School gave an entertainment last evening of musical and other exercises.

At the Plymouth Bethel there will be an old-fashioned Christmas meeting this morning at 10 o'clock; there will be music and speeches—THEODORE TILTON is expected to make an address; after this, refreshments will be served to the children, and a good time had.

The Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church Mission will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with appropriate exercises in the church this morning.

The Sabbath School of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, corner of Gates-avenue and Hunter-street, gave a Christmas eve entertainment and musical festival last evening.

Christmas dinners will be given to the inmates of the Home for Destitute Children, and some interesting exercises will take place there, at which the public are invited to attend.

The old ladies at the Graham Institute will be entertained with a Christmas dinner, and have the memories of earlier days awakened by the good cheer and pleasant accompaniments.

One hundred and fifty newsboys and bootblacks were entertained to a Christmas dinner at their lodging-house in Poplar-street on Wednesday evening. The boys were recipients of gifts of all kinds, and were made to feel that Christmas had come to them a little in advance of other mortals. Such are the privileges enjoyed by the favorites of society.

The Children's Aid Society made the little folks under their charge happy yesterday with a good dinner and a distribution of presents. During the day the girls were each given clothing in addition to a substantial meal. In the evening about one hundred newsboys and other urchins sat down before two tables and partook of such a collation as probably many of them had only dreamed of before. After this was over they were carried up stairs to a large hall in which two Christmas trees had been erected, and each of the little fellows found a present hanging from the branches. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society is one of the most prosperous and effective charities in the city.

In the line of amusements nothing seems to have been left undone in preparing for the exquisite entertainment of the people, as our list fairly indicates.

At the Academy of Music WALLACK's company will play "The Honeymoon."

At the Park Theatre the holiday bill of "Aladdin," and "A Duchess or Nothing" will be given at a *matinée* at 2 o'clock and in the evening.

Hooley's Opera House, Court-street, will give two performances, afternoon and evening, at each of which Santa Claus will distribute presents to the little folks.

The Williamsburg Opera House will also be open afternoon and evening, and Santa Claus will appear on both occasions.

Signor BLITZ is again in possession of the Athenæum, and will give a *matinée* in the afternoon and a performance in the evening.

The new Olympic Theatre, Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, opened last evening, and will give a Christmas entertainment to-day, comprising a variety of music, ballad and burlesque.

The Vaudeville Theatre, Washington-street, also opened for the first time last evening. "The Rustic Prima Donna," and "Perfection," in both of which Miss LUCETTE, Mr. MORTON PRICE and Mr. E. PHILP will appear.

The Christmas Festival of the Bethel of Plymouth Church is set down for Wednesday evening next. The programme includes musical performances on the organ, choruses and tableaux.

Sunday-School Entertainments.

Throughout the day there will be a number of entertainments, musical and literary, by the pupils of the different Sunday Schools.

In the morning at 9:30 o'clock, the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will enjoy a generous entertainment. The Superintendent, Mr. J. H. OCKERSHAUSEN, will exhibit a number of his choice magic-lantern views, and afterward an abundance of good things will be given to the children.

In the evening the distinguished church-singer, Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, will give a concert in the Forsyth-street Church, near Division-street, assisted by an able corps of vocalists. The programme is an excellent one, and deserves a liberal patronage.

Christmas Trees.

The sales of Christmas trees from their especial mart in Barclay and Vesey streets, near Washington Market, have been enormous. Nearly every church of the Catholic and Episcopal denominations has either employed them in decorations, or purchased them for their Sunday school festivals. The Unitarian churches have done the same. Many of the other dissenting churches have also bought largely for their schools. The families that have purchased them are countless. Prices in the market have varied from twenty-five cents to $25. The smaller trees were furnished with stands. The regions from which they have been drawn are the Catskill Mountains and the State of Maine.

Harvard College.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a statement of the plan which has lately been set on foot for the benefit of Harvard College. The statement is signed by the Committee, and its substance is given in the following extract:

Each class is asked to agree to give a fixed sum every year for ten years, to be invested and kept as a fund, to be called the Class Subscription Fund, and the income devoted without restrictions to the purposes for which the general fund of the College is used by the Corporation. Those classes which object to prospective subscriptions are requested to make outright payments. There are two objects eminently deserving all the pecuniary aid that can be given them, viz., the salaries of the Professors, and the college library. An article in the *North American Review* for last October, by Mr. CUTTER, Assistant Librarian, draws a melancholy picture of the condition of the library. There are certain funds restricted to the purchase of books in particular branches, but for the increase of the library in the wide fields of general literature and science, the whole sums available in the hands of the Library Council is less than $400 a year. The Professors' salaries are in urgent need of an increase. The highest salary given is $2,400 a year, independent of any temporary aid the corporation may be able to grant, and when it is considered that the expenditure of the College during the present financial year exceeds the income by nearly $8,000, it must be apparent that the corporation will not be justified in making any considerable increase at present. The property given at various times to the College has been generally restricted to special objects.

During the past year it was considered necessary to make some alterations in University Hall. No money was to be had except some of the general fund that would otherwise have been used to eke out the salaries of the Professors. Considering the necessity of the alterations a pressing one, they consented to the use of the money for that purpose, and Professors' salaries were accordingly clipped, that the College carpenter might receive his dues.

Promotions in the United States Navy.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 11.

Lieut.-Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, Jr., now in command of United States steamer *Saginaw*, in the Pacific Ocean, has been promoted to the rank of Commander. Capt. MEADE's record is distinguished for so young a man. He has now attained this rank at the early age of 31. During the war, for a part of the time he commanded the United States iron-clad *Louisville*, and participated in many engagements. From this he was removed to the United States steamer *Marblehead*. While in command of this vessel he had a bloody fight in Stono Inlet. At 3 o'clock on Christmas morning, 1864, he was attacked while at anchor by a rebel battery. With great skill he ran his vessel under a bluff, and then silenced the battery, after which he landed and attacked the enemy on shore and captured the battery.

HENRY MEIGS MEADE has been promoted from Past Assistant to full Paymaster. This gentleman is one of the youngest paymasters in the navy. He is now upon the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, in the Pacific Ocean. During the war he was actively employed and was engaged in the fight on board the *Massachusetts* with the rebel ram in Albemarle Sound, where he behaved with distinguished gallantry.

MIXED PACKED COTTON.—Our commission merchants greatly complain of the quantity of mixed packed cotton that is now in the market. In one lot shipped to Savannah, sixteen bales were returned as not equal to the samples. On the outside they were; but in the middle of the bale there were trashy stuff and a mixture of poor grades. Farmers only injure themselves by doing this mode of business. Some of it is done without design, but not seldom with deliberate purpose of deception. The parties who pursue the latter course are generally found out, and their cotton is always looked upon with suspicion, and brings a less price. If done deliberately to deceive; if a man puts mean, trashy stuff in the centre of the bale, beyond the reach of the sampler's gimlet, and covers it with a good staple in order to get the price for the whole that the latter commands, the action is simply stealing.—*Columbia (Ga.) Sun.*

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter IV.—Resumption in 1870—Senator Morton's Plan Continued.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator MORTON and those who, like him, believe that the road to specie payments lies through Treasury coin accumulations, evidently regard the science of finance as an insignificant and subordinate branch of politics, to be "read up" during a recess, digested and assimilated in a month, and to be reproduced with *eclat*, in one speech, garnished with a few figures from the Mint Director and other learned-seeming authorities, and winding up with the "blooming desert" and our "glorious destiny." There was a time when every black-bearded fellow with a tall cap and a marvelously embroidered robe could hold forth in the palaces of Kings and in the market-places of the people, and teach the marvels of astronomy, of which he knew nothing. Since then astronomy has been developed into a science; and any one who should now step into the high places of public life and ignorantly proclaim his crude notions of the movements of the stars, would be indignantly hooted down as an impudent pretender and charlatan. Yet his false teachings would do harm to few. Finance is as much a science as astronomy, and the practical lessons which it teaches affect most deeply the welfare of millions. It is high time that public opinion should recognize this fact, and should set its mark upon all financial pretenders and charlatans.

Senator MORTON does not impress me as seriously expecting to see his recommendations tried, for he has evidently not taken the pains to think out his plan to its legitimate practical results. By the second section of his bill he provides that on and after July 1, 1870, the Treasury shall redeem in coin all greenbacks presented for redemption. In his speech in the Senate, he estimates the amount likely to be in the Treasury at that time at $170,000,000, and thinks, with such a reserve on hand, "not more than one hundred millions of greenbacks would be presented for redemption," in fact, "but little gold will be demanded." The argument in proof of this assertion is that solvent banks in ordinary times can maintain specie payments, when they hold one dollar in gold to three dollars of their circulation; that suspended banks in good credit have been able to resume specie payments when they had accumulated one dollar in gold to two dollars and a half of their circulation; that the credit of the Government is certainly better than that of any solvent bank, and that, therefore, Government can certainly resume with safety when it holds a larger proportion of coin than would enable even a suspended bank to resume. The utter presumption with which this whole financial discussion is carried on by our public men, could not be better illustrated than by this argument. It is most plausible, but totally fallacious. There is not the slightest analogy between a bank redeeming its notes and the Treasury redeeming greenbacks. All arguments based upon such supposed analogy are utterly devoid of base.

Take a bank established under the old banking laws of this State, with a paid-up capital of $2,000,000, of this sum $1,500,000 would be employed in the purchase of securities to be deposited in the State Department as guarantee for a similar amount of circulation, and $500,000 would be held in coin for the redemption of notes. What is the position of this bank on the morning when it first opens for business? It has in its vaults $500,000 in coin, and on its counters $1,500,000 in bank notes. How do these bank notes leave the bank counter? The bank lends them; it discounts a merchant's note; it accepts drafts; it lends on securities. However complicated and intricate and widely ramified the business of a bank may become in course of time, all its operations, so far as its circulation is concerned, consist in lending it out, receiving it back, or redeeming it in coin, if presented. No bank note can leave the vaults of the bank issuing it except as a loan from the bank to the person receiving it. All notes issued by banks belong to the banks, and are only lent to the person holding them. It makes no difference whether the original borrower gives away or pays out the bank notes thus borrowed; it makes no difference through how many hands the note may pass, nor who may finally hold it; nothing can change the fact that the bank has only lent its note, and that it can call upon the borrower to return it. If the bank is prudently managed, it will have lent its notes only to good and solvent borrowers, and will have lent a goodly proportion of them in such a manner as to be able to call for their return at any time without notice, or with very short notice. Then if the bank finds that more of its notes are presented for redemption in coin than it thinks convenient or safe to redeem, it simply notifies some of the borrowers of the notes to return them. These borrowers, if they have parted with the notes, must find means to get them back; they must themselves borrow them from the holders; if they cannot borrow them, they must sell their property in exchange for them, even if they have to sell at a loss or at a great sacrifice, they must sell, so as to procure the banknotes and return them to the bank from which they were borrowed. The notes which are thus paid back into the bank by the original borrowers, cannot, of course, be presented for redemption; there are then so many less notes in circulation, so many less that can be presented; but if this diminution of the amount that can be presented does not stop the demand for redemption, the bank must notify more of the borrowers to return more of the notes; and if the bank has lent only to solvent borrowers on short notice it will be able to get all its notes back, so that none of them will be left in the hands of the public to present for redemption, or so few will be left, that the coin supply of the bank will be ample to redeem them all, if their redemption should be demanded. The coin reserve which a bank holds really serves no other purpose than to redeem such notes as may be presented before the bank has time to call in the notes it has lent, and thus prevent the whole of them from being presented for redemption. When we say that a coin reserve of one dollar for every three dollars of bank circulation issued is a safe basis for redemption, we mean, that any bank having that proportion of coin reserve, will be able to meet any demand for redemption during the space of time necessary, call in the notes it has lent, and thus stop all further demand for redemption. A well-managed bank that lends its notes only to solvent borrowers on short notice, cannot ever be compelled to suspend specie payments.

The rule applying to one bank applies to the whole banking system of a community. If all the banks exercise the same prudence, no bank can be compelled to suspend, for all banks alike will call upon their borrowers to return the borrowed notes, and the notes will be paid into the banks in liquidation of the loans, and will not be presented for redemption. As long as all the banks of a community have on hand coin enough to redeem any notes that may be presented for redemption while they are calling in the notes they have lent, they cannot well suspend specie payments, *because they have the means of compelling the borrowers of their notes to pay them back instead of presenting them for redemption.* In no other sense is it true that a coin reserve of one to three is a safe basis for redemption.

In what respect is the position of the Treasury similar to that of the banks? In no respect whatever. In what way would a coin reserve of one to three insure the Treasury's ability to maintain redemption, once begun? In no way whatever. The Treasury has no means of, by any conceivable nature like those possessed by the banks, of calling in its greenbacks and protecting their presentation for redemption, should the demand for redemption exceed its ability to meet it. In as far, therefore, as the Treasury's ability to maintain specie payments on a coin reserve of one to three is based upon the banks' ability to maintain specie payments on that reserve, it is based on nothing. Unless there are very different arguments to prove its ability to do so, its ability is entirely imaginary, and certainly very far from being proved, or even shown to be remotely probable. The argument drawn from the experience of the banks is shown to be totally untenable. Are there any other arguments? Is there any other reason to believe that the Treasury could maintain specie payments after July 1, 1870, if on that day it commenced with a coin reserve of $170,000,000?

It is argued that no one has the greenbacks to present for redemption; that the greenbacks are needed for purposes of trade, and could not be spared for purposes of redemption. But surely, valuable as greenbacks are, they are not yet, nor are very likely soon to be, *more* valuable than coin. The coin received in exchange for them would, in all human probability, for quite a length of time, be as useful for all business purposes as the greenbacks themselves, and the redemption of any amount of greenbacks in coin would not, therefore, withdraw a single dollar from circulation. The idea that the greenbacks would not be presented for redemption because they would be needed elsewhere, is only another development of the fundamental error of comparing the Treasury to a bank. When the notes of a bank are freely presented for redemption, the bank protects itself by demanding the return of the notes borrowed from it by the public, in other words, it calls in its loans. It is this calling-in of loans, this demand on the part of the bank for the return of its notes, in anticipation and prevention of a demand for their redemption, that makes money light, that makes notes scarce, that diminishes the circulation in the hands of the people, the very instant that a demand is made upon the banks for specie. Thoughtless people, reasoning purely from analogy, anticipate the same result from a demand upon the Treasury for specie. But it is not the demand itself upon the banks for coin that makes money scarce; it is the attempts of the banks to stop the demand by calling in their notes, that disturbs the money market. The Treasury has no means, like those possessed by the banks, of stopping the demand for redemption. A solvent bank can in self-defence call in ten, twenty, thirty per cent., if necessary, of its notes, in order to prevent the demand for redemption. But the Treasury cannot call in one dollar of its greenbacks, or prevent one single twenty-five-cent stamp from being presented with a demand for the coin. In what way, then, can redemption of greenbacks make money tight, or diminish the circulation? How can the redemption of greenbacks prevent greenbacks from being redeemed? The argument that greenbacks will not be presented for redemption because no one has them to present, is just as unsound as the argument that the Treasury can redeem with a given coin reserve because the banks can.

Senator MORTON himself believes that perhaps one hundred millions might possibly be presented. But if one hundred millions should really be redeemed, the Treasury would have to suspend within a few days after the fact became known; for, after paying out the first one hundred millions, it would only leave seventy millions of coin on hand to redeem the remaining three hundred millions of greenbacks. The holders of the three hundred millions would see the chances of getting their notes redeemed very much lessened, there would be no conceivable motive for not presenting them, there would be every conceivable motive for presenting them immediately, and in a few days the whole Treasury building would not contain so much as a single $1 gold-piece, unless, mayhap, it had clung unseen to the inside of one of the empty canvas bags. Or, lest this extreme way of stating the case should be deemed extravagant, I will say, that the run on the Treasury would only cease with the total exhaustion of the coin supply, or a sudden, total, and irremediable stoppage of redemption itself.

The Treasury cannot begin to redeem until it is prepared to redeem every dollar of greenbacks now in circulation.

But how if no greenbacks whatever, or only very few are presented for redemption? Is the Treasury to keep its $170,000,000 on hand to the end of time lying idle? If the greenbacks can at all times be redeemed in gold, it will make but little difference whether they are deprived of their legal tender quality or not; they will be perfectly safe from depreciation, and will certainly not be funded unless on terms extremely advantageous to the holders. In what way, then, are we to get rid of the legal tender notes? They must be redeemed or not redeemed. If any of them are redeemed, neither Senator MORTON nor Mr. MCCULLOCH can give, or at least have given, a single reason for believing that they will not all be presented for redemption, and if all or any large proportion of them are to be redeemed, it will not be safe to begin redemption until the Treasury is prepared to redeem the whole. If none are redeemed, the Treasury must for all future time hold on hand an enormous sum of idle coin, so as to be prepared to redeem if called upon, which is simply preposterous. So far we do not find in Senator MORTON'S bill the first promise of any practical result.

J. B. H.

DEC. 19, 1868.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Reverdy Johnson's Mistake—False Views of the Alabama—The Negotiation Should be Abandoned—England Responsible for the Conduct of Turkey—We Should Express an Opinion.

THE BRECHES, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868.

There has been a great deal of newspaper talk, both in this country and England, upon the conduct of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. I have no wish to go over that ground. We are all indignant, and we have reason to be. But it seems to me the main and important points have been left out of view. Suffer me for a moment to speak of them as they look to me. First, as to the *personnel* of Mr. JOHNSON; his appointment was wrong, and if no better could have been made, the post should have been left vacant. REVERDY JOHNSON has been an able lawyer of Maryland, and a gentleman. He gave good dinners, and was fond of his wine and mutton. This is very well. But he belonged to the sect, clique, or party who believed that the Southern aristocracy was right, was one of that aristocracy, and could not help sympathizing with those excellent English friends of ours who entertained the pirate SEMMES, fitted out the *Alabama*, and rejoiced in our misfortunes. It is not at all strange then that the first thing he did was to rejoice with ROEBUCK and shake hands with LAIRD. I see that REVERDY JOHNSON feels the rebuke of his countrymen, and apologizes by saying he would shake hands with any civil person. Certainly; and if he had shaken hands with every blackguard in London no newspaper in America would have censured him or cared for it. He has a right to be civil to blackguards and associate with pirates. But he is *my* representative, and he has no right to represent me as associating with the enemies of my country. He is the American Ambassador, and he knows that in shaking hands with ROEBUCK and LAIRD he misrepresents the American people. Then there is another point in which Mr. JOHNSON fails as a [illegible] will not be running [illegible] dinners and feeding the society of [illegible] politics. No. Mr. JOHNSON knew better than this, and, as a gentleman, he would not have done it. But he was amiable enough, and self-conceited enough, to think that *he* could heal the wounds of two great nations. Well, how were they to be healed? Here, it seems to me, the main point of the discussion has been left out of view. The *Alabama* case was a representative case of many. The question raised was simply this: "Whether a neutral nation, in contravention of the laws of nations, and of her own laws, should be held responsible for fitting out pirates against a friendly nation?" That is the exact question. I do not care how that question is settled, but I want it settled. I wrote during the war that we should settle that account with England if it took a hundred years, and you may rest assured we shall. If it is settled that a nation has a right to do what England did, then we have only to wait till England gets into a war and we shall sweep her commerce from the ocean. There is no use in attempting to get round this question. Mr. SEWARD and Mr. JOHNSON may try their wits in any way they please, and their successors may do the same, but the *Alabama* will stand out as a recorded declaration of England and America, that piracy in a neutral nation is lawful and right. Once England is at war, and our New-England privateersmen will sweep the ocean. No nation on earth has half the interest in settling that question right that Great Britain has. But what does Mr. SEWARD and Mr. JOHNSON propose to do? If I understand the matter, they propose to arbitrate and then present a long book account, with charges on both sides. To my mind this is absolute] out-and-out folly. How can an arbitrator settle a great question of principle? How will the balancing a long book account settle the piracies of the *Alabama*? The American nation don't care two straws whether the balance of the account is on one side or the other. They want a great wrong redressed, or they want that wrong as *a precedent for future action.* One or the other must be. Let England take her choice, and let her be assured that we are willing to bide our time, and when the time comes we shall come down on English commerce and English colonies as the lion on his prey. Do you say that is a strong statement? The next generation will see it realized. I think the American people are just, but there is nothing in our history which shows that we will submit quietly to wanton wrong or stop at trifles in redressing them. We shall not go to war because we can right that wrong in an easier way. We shall bide the time when the prey falls into the snare set by itself.

Now there is a way to avoid this difficulty, and to make the future relations of these countries peaceful and happy. It is simply for England to decide frankly—what all feel to be true—that the *Alabama* business was wrong; and that the precedent thus set is not a precedent to be hereafter followed by civilized nations. Neither Americans nor Englishmen care anything about the dollar account. If the principle involved in the *Alabama* case cannot be settled let all negotiations be abandoned at once. Why should we degrade ourselves by treating that case as if it were a common commercial blunder? No. If England sees neither justice nor interest in righting that matter, then throw all negotiation aside. Send an Ambassador to England who has dignity enough to be courteous without being servile, and who does not think it necessary to secure peace by conciliating blackguards.

But I have something more to say on our foreign relations. I am old enough to remember how CLAY and WEBSTER, and the great men of other days, made the halls of Congress resound with their brilliant orations on the independence of Greece. Where is Greece now?

"Cold is the heart, fair Greece! that looks on these,
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they loved;
Dull is the eye that will not weep to see
Thy walls defaced, thy mouldering shrines removed
By British hands, which it had best behooved
To guard those relics, ne'er to be restored."

But it is not the marbles of Greece only which British hands have removed. That would be a negative wrong. England has maintained the Turkish Empire when without her it would have perished. But for her Russia would long since have driven the Turks from Constantinople. What business has the Turk in Constantinople? And what business had England and France at Sebastopol? Was it not disgraceful to see the two greatest Christian Powers holding back Russia in her attempt to strike down the seat of Mohammedanism? God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, and I think it not improbable that the fall of Constantinople and of Papal Rome will occur at once, and the new civilization, whose principal development is in America, flow back upon the ancient world. But England has maintained the Turkish Empire, and what do we see? Turkey making war on Greece again; the Cretan Christians about to be annihilated by Turkish Mohammedans; and the whole Oriental world thrown into confusion, because England chooses to maintain Turkey. It is a disgraceful scene at this period of the world. In Turkey are twelve millions of Greek Christians who are slaves in the land of their fathers. Is this to continue? Is the world of the East any longer to be governed by barbarous Turks and Pagans?

Non-interference is the doctrine of our country, and rightly so. But cannot we plead the cause of mankind? Cannot the Government of nearly forty millions of free people say to the world "We look upon slavery and Mohammedanism and Paganism with abhorrence; we demand the emancipation of Christians, and though we may remain inactive now, the time is near when we shall demand of the nations of the earth the observance of justice and the freedom of Christianity." This is the sentiment of the American people, say what you will. Is there no CLAY or WEBSTER in the American Senate who shall take this glorious opportunity to speak this sentiment in the voice of eloquence and of power? Alas! are we so degenerate that we can talk of nothing but specie payments? Are the greatest men in the country to go about crying beef! beef! beef!

You see, Mr. TIMES, that I look upon our relation to other countries in a very different point of view from that of a mere account current. It is time, in my opinion, when the most powerful nation of the earth—the greatest of Christian nations—should take its proper stand, and say to the nations that injustice and barbarism shall not prevail with its consent. Is it altogether certain that a nation has any more right than an individual to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Are we not all the keepers of one another? And is there not a time coming when nations shall feel compelled to observe the laws of truth, justice and righteousness?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is reported that Mr. JAY COOKE, the prominent banker of this city, had laid before the authorities at Washington a carefully prepared plan for funding the national debt, and resuming specie payments, which has been received with favor by those who have examined it. The details are not given; but it contemplates, among other things, such a policy toward the Southern States as will hasten the development of their resources, and put them in a condition to take care of themselves, and contribute their share toward the common burdens. By accepting in good faith the new condition of things, it will be in their power, by the adoption of a liberal policy on the part of the Government, to secure the advantages of the national banking system as they have not yet done, and be in the way of putting their great resources to profitable account. The value of the cotton crop, this year, approximates $400,000,000, and with the proceeds of the rice and tobacco crop added, the South will have a moneyed basis equal to any demands that may be made on it. This element he [illegible] must be taken into account in any solution [illegible] financial problem [illegible] a chance of success. [illegible] Dec. 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How to Raise Cotton Profitably—The Issue of Race—Freedmen's School—A Negro University—Compromising for Peace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

Very few persons in portions of the country where cotton is not grown have very definite ideas of how much money can be made at cotton-growing. An illustrative fact will give us some idea. In Lancaster County Messrs. HAS ELTINGE and CHAFFEE, this year, gathered four thousand pounds of seed cotton (cotton before it is ginned) from two acres of fine cotton land. This is two thousand pounds to the acre. Seed cotton yields at least a fourth its weight in ginned or picked cotton—the article known as "cotton" in the market. This would make of the yield of one acre five hundred pounds of cotton for market. The price of cotton is about twenty-five cents a pound, or $125 for the acre's yield of five hundred pounds. This land was prepared with manures and well cultivated; but the materials for making the manure are abundant and not expensive—can be readily gathered and prepared during the idle months of Winter. One hand—a white man—can make enough manure to fertilize fifteen acres or more during a Winter. The thrifty small farmer of the North is ready at this point to ask, Why do not all cotton-growers pursue this course of improving a few acres in preference to spreading their cultivation over a great many, as is almost invariably done in the South? The answer is simple, though humiliating to the Southerner: Because they are wedded to old ideas, and will not readily take new ones. This is the whole truth. We need the thrifty small farmer to inaugurate this profitable mode of farming. Every well-informed man you meet here will give you very much this same conclusion, and many farmers consent to the reasoning; but—the old mode goes on. Since the war, some steps have been taken, but the thing wanted is agricultural revolution.

THE ISSUE OF RACE.

A noteworthy and significant occurrence marked one of Tom Thumb's recent *matinées*, in this city, on Saturday, the 19th. Gen. Tom Thumb and party, consisting of his wife, Commodore NUTT, and MINNIE WARREN, gave some *matinées* in Columbia, and drew full and paying houses. The exhibition was harmonious, with one exception—the occurrence above referred to. The audience gathered in Carolina Hall was a mixed one—mixed both as to sexes and races. The seats were divided into front seats and back seats. Half an hour before the performances were to commence, most of the seats in the Hall, both front and rear, were taken. The very front seat was left, by general consent, for such ladies as might come in later—nobody took it, under the general feeling that it must be yielded to ladies (as is the custom here) who might come in later. The crowd was waiting. At this juncture, CHARLES MINORT, a mulatto restaurant keeper, of this city, entered with his wife, also colored, and took a seat with her upon this front seat, immediately at the stage. Other negroes were in the Hall at the time of his entrance, and had taken their seats, as has always been the custom, in the rear. The act of MINORT, therefore, had the appearance of aggression—of demanding social equality—of defiance to the recognized usages of society in this place; and it was so understood at once, and so accepted by all parties present. In a few minutes there arose the cry—not vehement nor angry, but audible and determined—of "Put him out." The manager at once appeared, and, after a short conference with MINORT—pending which the audience remained quiet—conducted the couple from that front seat to seats about midway the hall, where they remained the rest of the evening. That was all that occurred, so far as I am informed. Now, my opinion is, that if these mulattoes had gone in first, before the assemblage of whites had gathered in the hall, and had taken that front seat, the whites would have gathered quietly in and have taken such seats as were still untaken, and that without any question. But the act, as it was done, had the air of defiance; and as such was promptly met—as it would have been at Cooper Institute or even at Central Park Garden. Legislation may vote the negro a man and a brother in all political arenas, but legislation cannot enforce social equality, and every dreamer who imagines that it can is a monomaniac that needs medical treatment or dieting. The resistance to social equality is a law of race—a law of nature—and has existed in all ages and in all places. It exists to-day in New-York and in New-England, as well as here, and always will.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL.

The Howard School, in this its second year, does not report is large a number of pupils as it did the first year. The novelty has worn off. The first year had about 700 pupils, while this year has not gone above 450. The negroes soon weary of this sort of thing. Their attention is lively enough, but it soon wears out; and the eye that brightens at a novelty in a picture book will very soon be heavy with sleep. The number of those who believe that the African brain is equal to that of the white race is becoming fewer and fewer. I now know but one individual who holds on to that fantasy, while two years ago there were scores. The Howard School is very properly taking steps to carry on a Normal class, (of five or six pupils,) so as to furnish teachers of their own color; and in the end this will become necessary. Everything tends toward a clearer separation of the two races. Besides, negro-educating will cease to pay enough to induce even a New-England negromaniac to do the work for the amount of money that is in it. And all parties desire to see the negro get some education—as much as he can take.

A NEGRO UNIVERSITY.

In this direction—the separation of the two races—the Legislature of the State, here in session, has before it a bill to establish a College for the colored citizens, to be put into the Citadel (State Military) Academy Buildings in Charleston. This bill originated with a white man, a citizen of Columbia and a Democrat. It will pass, too; and the whole State rejoices to see this step—to see both an institution for the colored citizens and the separation of the races. For everybody, white and black, who is not a monomaniac, sees that to force mixing of the youth of the two races in the same colleges upon the people of the State, would be to inaugurate a struggle, out of which the white would come very much worsted, and in which the negro would be annihilated. The result of legislation, under these firm convictions, will probably be that the University of South Carolina will be liberally sustained by the present Legislature, (70 whites and 82 negroes,) for the whites exclusively; and the new College in Charleston will be established for the blacks exclusively. The negroes have the power, and see that they have the numerical power, to demand a mixing of the two races, but they at the same time see that the price it would cost (the existence of their race) is too high to pay for it.

BOISE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Present Political Situation—Registration—The Future Government.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, E. Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1868.

The anomalous condition of political affairs in Tennessee has been the subject of frequent comment by newspapers of all sections and parties, the Democratic journals, of course, treating it in terms of unmeasured condemnation, while the Republican organs approve and justify or excuse the extraordinary conduct of Southern party friends. The *Times* and other independent journals have, as would be expected, taken a more rational view of the situation here, and expressed a hope for better things. And yet I doubt whether the condition of Tennessee politics is as fully understood by Northern editors and readers as it should be, as no one probably has had the patience—save the proof-readers—to read the elaborate statement of grievances presented to the 4th of July Convention by the delegation from this State. True Republicans, not Radicals, feel that the Northern Republican journals are doing themselves and the party great injustice by sanctioning and sustaining the policy of the "Brownlow Government men." No single principle of Republicanism is regarded by this faction, though they plume themselves upon their Radicalism and moral ideas. They have not only disfranchised two-thirds of the white population, possessing three-fourths of the intelligence, refinement and wealth of the State; but they have also disqualified them from holding any office of profit or trust, or even from sitting as jurors, and conferred these privileges upon their former slaves, who by law are exempt from paying even so much as a poll-tax. This class, who pay at least three-fourths of the taxes, has not a single vote or word in deciding what use shall be made of a single dollar of the vast revenue annually collected from them. Even the municipal Governments of the large cities are controlled by men who are hardly freeholders, and, but for the offices they hold, would not be taxables even of the cities that they now govern.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Ten newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of less than ten thousand, are designated by the Governor to do all the public printing. Three-fourths of the Judges, Chancellors, and District-Attorneys are the appointees of the Governor, though by the Constitution they are elective. Every county in the State has in it an officer styled Commissioner of Registration, who says who shall and who shall not vote, and from his judgment there is no appeal. How loyal they are to the Governor and his clique may be inferred from the fact that, with a population of 1,000,000, Tennessee polled less than 80,000 votes in the late election. But if, by chance or otherwise—say by honesty in the Commissioner—a county polls a strong Conservative majority, the Governor declares the registration void, deposes the old Commissioner, appoints a new one more faithful, and, *presto!* behold a loyal county giving large majorities for BROWNLOW and his favorites. All this is done in the name and for the sake of Republicanism, and the party is responsible for it, unless they repudiate and condemn such injustice and arrogance.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

Gov. BROWNLOW, though unable to sit up or even raise himself off his bed, is still the life and soul of his party. On the 4th of March he ceases to be a local star in politics, and becomes a national luminary. His successor, Hon. DE WITT C. SENTER, the Speaker of the Senate, has been accused of cherishing opinions in harmony with Senator FOWLER, and therefore his administration of the State Government may be characterized by a more statesmanlike policy. He of Col. STOKES will probably be elected Governor next Summer, unless the Supreme Court of the United States shall this Winter declare the present Franchise law of Tennessee unconstitutional, which is not improbable. In that event, the Democracy may succeed in electing a Conservative to that office.

EOL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Remarkable Prosecution—Sequel to the Political Contest in the Fifth District—Legislative Gossip—State Institutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868.

RICHARD H. DANA, JR., of Cambridge, as has been stated by telegraph, has commenced an action of tort against the Mayor and Aldermen of that city for striking his name from the voting list, and thus preventing him from voting at the State election in November last. While the Board of Aldermen of that city were in session on Monday last a summons was served upon them commanding their appearance at our Superior Court, to be holden on the first Tuesday of January next, to answer to the complaint of Mr. DANA particularly and the State of Massachusetts generally. The plaintiff places his damages at $5,000. I hear that this suit has been commenced more for the purpose of deciding certain legal questions than anything else—whether a voter in one district by moving by "carpet-bag" into another district loses his legal place of residence, and what, if any, authority a town or city organization has to prevent a legal voter from exercising the right of franchise in case he has not lost his residence, and several other less important questions.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

It might appear to the outsider that the late bitter contest in the Fifth Congressional District ended in a feeling of eternal hatred among those gentlemen who took a conspicuous part in it. On the contrary, two days after the election they met at the Parker House and sat down to a bountiful supper, and then and there forgot all the hard things they had said about each other during the canvass. Report has it that Gen. BUTLER paid the bills.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Those who make it their business to arrange the Legislative slate have decided that Judge PITMAN, of Bristol County, is the coming man for President of the State Senate. Judge PITMAN is the leader of the Prohibition Party in this State. Major MORISSEY will be Sergeant-at-Arms for the sixth or seventh successive year. In the House, the Speakership is to be given, it is rumored, to Hon. JOHN I. BAKER, of Essex County. He has had a good deal of legislative experience, and is well versed in parliamentary law. There will be no opposition to Mr. ROBINSON ("Warrington") for the position of Clerk. The State Temperance Alliance assume to dictate who shall be the officers of the next Legislature. Present appearances indicate that the Liquor License law will be repealed soon after the assembling of the General Court. Dealers in intoxicating drinks have already snuffed the battle afar off, and many of them in this city, at least, are preparing to wind up their business.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Legislative documents pertaining to our educational and reformatory institutions are in the hands of the printers. Among them, those referring to the deaf mutes, the blind and the idiots, will prove peculiarly interesting. The deaf mutes of this Commonwealth are wisely cared for. In addition to the rudiments of a common school education, both sexes are graduated with a knowledge of some useful trade or handicraft. The policy of the institution for the blind is rigidly adhered to—train the inmates for some occupation, and then find them opportunity to use profitably in country towns whatever skill they may have acquired. Such as are returned to their families are not only more cultivated, mentally, than they would have been without the training they received there but more active and industrious. Among the inmates of the institution are idiots industrious habits are enforced, trades are in practice, and boys and girls have made such progress as to be capable to do farm labor or domestic work. The general results of this institution have been all that the most ardent friend of humanity could wish.

VIGIL.

Improvements in Boston—The Sears Estate—Something About the Richest Young Man in America—Plan of the New Post Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1868.

The improvements now going on in this city are of a marked character, and the unusual number of large, elegant and costly structures that are being finished excite the comment of observing strangers. Prominent among the new buildings is the "Sears Building," now up to its third story, on the corner of Court and Washington streets. It is built of marble, and is being finished without regard to expense, under the direction of the trustees of the "Sears estate." This estate embraces a very large amount of property located in the active business portions of the city, and is valued at a fabulous sum. JOSHUA SEARS was an eminently successful merchant of Boston. He died on the 7th of February, 1857, at the age of sixty-five years, and left a property valued at $1,600,000. He came to this city from Yarmouth, Mass., when he was seventeen years old, poor, and entered as an apprentice in a counting-room on Long-wharf, where he remained until he attained his majority. Business at that time was depressed in consequence of the embargo, and, instead of remaining idle, he went down to Cape Cod, where he taught school until times were better. Returning to this city, he formed a copartnership with OLIVER HALLET, at No. 10 Long-wharf, and about the same time he became a silent partner in the firm of BURNHAM & BURT. At the end of three years BURNHAM retired, and SEARS continued the business alone until his death. Mr. SEARS was a man of great shrewdness, perseverance and industry, and these, coupled with remarkable business talent, enabled him to accumulate a large fortune. Mr. SEARS came near passing from earth without an heir to enjoy his immense fortune. He lived a bachelor a great portion of his life, and it was not until he was past the age of 62 that he married. He left one child, a son, born Dec. 25, 1854. Mr. SEARS' wife died a few days after the birth of this child. That child is now 14 years of age, and he is popularly supposed to be the richest boy in the United States. After bequeathing $107,000 to his brothers and relatives, and $15,000 to Yarmouth, his native place, for the establishment of a nautical school, Mr. SEARS provided that his son should have $2,500 annually until attaining the age of 21; the sum of $30,000 at that period; $4,000 annually until he has passed the age of 24; $6,000 annually until he has passed the age of 30, and $20,000 per annum after that time. Young SEARS is well provided for, to say the least; but he is not, perhaps, the richest young man in America, as is commonly supposed. "Thus so much money shalt thou have, and no more," seems to have been the intention of the rich father, who knew the value of money, and felt content to bequeath the young man sufficient to give him a good education, and funds enough to commence business with in good shape seven years hence. The property remains in the hands of three trustees, and the people interest on the original amount, added to the principal, has reached the sum of $3,300,000, while the accrued value of the real estate bringing this sum is valued at $20,000,000. The trustees have a salary of $5,000 each, and the commissions received from the collections of rents amounts to a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States. Young SEARS is now in Europe, where he is fitting himself for the active duties of life.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Boston seems to be more fortunate with its new Post Office than New-York. It was only six months ago that the site for our new Post Office was secured, and now we find that the plan or designs for it have been completed and decided upon, and that the work will be commenced as soon as Congress passes an appropriation for its completion. I have seen the plan of the new Post Office, and if the details are carried out, the "Hub" will have the handsomest and one of the most convenient Government architectural piles in the country. The building will be of the purest classical style of *renaissance* of the modern French school. The main front will be 240 feet, and consists of a central pavilion, with wings flanked by bold projections, which are terminated against the sky-lines by pavilion roofs, ornamented with elaborate windows and clock turrets. The central pavilion is divided by the middle portico, and is enriched by coupled columns and roof, broken boldly by the general sky-line, and crowned by a grand and original grouping of national arms and emblems. The entrance to the main doorway is from Devonshire-street. This forms a grand centre-piece, breaking boldly from the main building, and is surmounted by a group of female figures, representing Boston fostering Literature and Science. Crowning the facade is a colossal group of statuary, representing Liberty protecting Commerce and Agriculture. The National Treasury and Post Office armorial bearings are appropriately introduced in various parts of the building. The Water and Milk street fronts are in keeping with the main part. The principal story will be exclusively devoted to the Post Office, and the second story will be occupied by the Sub-Treasury and Post Office Department, the Coast Survey and Lighthouse Service. The building will cost about $1,000,000, and it is expected to be completed in 1871.

VIGIL.

PROTESTANTISM.

Is Protestantism a Failure?—What is a Failure?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Eight years ago I was lunching with some members of the Geographical Society in London. One of them, a distinguished explorer and linguist, appealed to me in the course of his discussion with another guest, "B——, of course you are too much a man of the world not to see that Christianity is a failure."

"Before I can answer that remark either way," I replied, "we must define our terms. I must know what you understand by Christianity, and what you mean by a failure."

Here our conversation was interrupted, but, had it gone on, I have no doubt Capt. BURTON could have given very plausible and puzzling reasons why, from his point of view, Christianity was a failure.

In one sense Christianity and Protestantism are failures. So are our Republican Government, and all other Governments. So are modern civilization and the whole fabric of modern society. So is every man that ever lived, be he SOCRATES or HOWARD, CÆSAR or NAPOLEON, WILLIAM III. or Gen. GRANT. We cannot create perfection, but we can imagine it, or at least most of us can imagine something like it. Take an ideal standard, note and exaggerate all the deviations from it, enumerate all the possible expectations which may have been disappointed, and you have a series of shortcomings making in the aggregate a stupendous failure.

The inadequacy of such reasoning may be seen at once by reversing the process. Note and amplify all the hits, ignore all the misses, and you may make out almost any man or institution a success. (Here, however, a *caveat* is necessary. The sceptics of the last century, whose writings are generally considered obsolete, the grounds of religious controversy having shifted so much, used to maintain that Christianity or any religion claiming to be revealed, ought to be judged by an ideal standard. What came from a perfect God must be perfect. So VOLNEY, in his largest capitals, "If God has spoken, why is not the universe convinced?" This line of argument brings us at once to the great theological difficulty—the origin, existence and power of evil. We only refer to it here for the sake of noting that it applies to all Christianity, and does not specifically touch Protestantism, which makes no pretension to perfection, or infallibility or direct revelation in its specific points.)

Thus far we have had tolerably plain sailing. But now we enter on a more complicated stage of the question. The simplest things of common life are hardly capable of misconception. When I say "this is a good knife," a child of ten understands me as well as a man of forty; I mean that the knife is sharp and cuts well; in popular phrase, there are no two ways about it. But when I say "this is a good law," "that is a good Government," or even "so-and-so is a good man," my words do not convey the same meaning to every hearer, because institutions and character are complex, and men's opinions about what constitutes their goodness differ. Take for instance the idea of a good man according to Lord STANLEY or Mr. MOTLEY, and then according to an average Fenian, one of Mayor HALL'S and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends. Some years ago Senator WADE was reported to have called HORACE GREELEY a man of immense knowledge. Whereat many were doubtless tempted to indulge in immense laughter, laughter Homeric, inextinguishable. Yet Mr. WADE may have been perfectly correct from his point of view; if, for instance, his idea of knowledge was political statistics.

Now, it is impossible that these different estimates of merit and demerit should not influence our estimates of success and failure. As this step in our investigation is not perfectly clear, and the position may even appear to some paradoxical, (since we all admit that bad men sometimes attain to power, patriots are unfortunate, &c.,) it is worth while to look into the matter somewhat closely.

When does a thing succeed? When it accomplishes its object, or its main object, if it has more than one. When does it fail? When it does not accomplish its object or objects. Now, if there is no doubt about the object, (as in the above case of a knife,) there can be no doubt about the success or failure. But where a thing has, or may have, or may be supposed to have several objects, men differ as to which of these are the essential or the most important; and, therefore, the fact that a certain object has been accomplished does not convince everybody that a success has been achieved, and *vice versa;* the different views may be quite independent and in different planes, so to speak, or they may be directly opposite and antagonistic.

Let us endeavor to make this clearer by some illustrations. Our first shall be taken from purely literary sources.

Some time ago Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON put forth a book called *Spiritual Wives.* Critics on both sides of the Atlantic were all but unanimous in condemning it as false in style, sentiment and morals, a book that never should have been written—in short, a failure, as regarded its literary merits. But we may suppose one of the author's friends and admirers coming forward and saying: "Mr. DIXON writes books for a living. His publisher publishes them to make money. The sale account of *Spiritual Wives* shows a handsome balance to the credit of both author and publisher. Therefore, the book is a success." A similar and even stronger instance is found nearer home in Dr. HOLLAND'S *Kathrina*, which we may, with equal truth and justice, pronounce either the greatest success of the day, or a complete failure, according as we regard it from a pecuniary or a literary point of view. These are examples of points in different planes.

Now let us look at laws and Governments. One man considers the essence—the *virtus*, as ARISTOTLE would call it—of Government to be stability. LOUIS NAPOLEON has said that the Roman Empire was a success *because* it lasted eight hundred years. CLEON, according to THUCYDIDES, affirmed that stable bad laws were preferable to fluctuating good ones; that is to say, the permanence of a law counterbalanced all demerits. One person deems the object of Government to be the production of a certain kind, or

TELEGRAMS.

Turkey Repudiates the Proposed Peace Conference of Prussia.

Greek Subjects in Constantinople Protected by the American Flag.

Disastrous Steamship Collision in the Gulf of Smyrna.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan Declines to Recognize the Proposed Peace Conference.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Sublime Porte declines to recognize the proposed Conference of the Great Powers.

The following dispatch, from Constantinople, dated 23d, is just received:

M. DELIJANNIS, the Grecian Minister, has formally retired from his post and returned to Athens.

EDWARD JOY MORRIS, the American Minister, has consented to extend the protection of his legislation to Greek subjects in Constantinople.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

It is regarded as almost certain that France and England will join in the Conference for settling the Eastern question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decision of the Privy Council on the Ritualistic Question—The Practice Condemned.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have rendered a decision in the case of MARTIN vs. MACKONOCHIE, on an appeal from a judgment in the Court of Arches by Sir R. PHILLIMORE. The charges against MACKONOCHIE were "kneeling or prostrating before the consecrated elements," and "the use of lighted candles." The Privy Council, after a lengthy hearing and due consideration, to-day announced their decision against MACKONOCHIE, and in condemnation of the practices charged against him.

Vice-Chancellor Sir G. M. GIFFARD succeeds the new Lord Chancellor, Sir WM. PAGE WOOD, as one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery. Mr. JAMES has been appointed a Vice-Chancellor to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sir G. M. GIFFARD.

The London *Times* this morning, in reviewing the recent report of the Treasurer of the United States, derives altogether a disheartening view of American finances.

MANCHESTER, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The cotton mills of this city are to be run only three days in the week, for the present.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Collision Between two Egyptian Steamers—Two Hundred Persons Killed.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Dispatches have been received here giving the particulars of a dreadful accident which occurred recently near Smyrna, in Asia Minor. Two Egyptian mail steamers came in collision in the Gulf of Smyrna. It is said that over two hundred passengers were killed by the shock.

JAPAN.

Visit of the Mikado to Yeddo—The Rebellion—Cessation of Hostilities During the Cold Weather—Failures of Japanese Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Additional advices from Japan state that the Mikado left Kiota Nov. 4, passed through Yokohama on the 22d, and entered Yeddo the next day. The people of Yokohama turned out *en masse* to witness the procession. It was the first instance, according to the Japanese authorities, of a Mikado having visited a distant portion of his dominion for twenty centuries. Yeddo, which was before nearly deserted, has been repopulated and the ruined palaces restored, in honor of his visit.

The reported defeat and surrender of two Princes at Aidsen is discredited in Yokohama by those who sympathize with the Northern faction. Affairs between the Northern and Southern factions were simply in abeyance until a more favorable season for hostilities. Snow had fallen heavily in the Northern Provinces, and nothing was expected to be done by the Southerners before Spring, when it is believed a reconciliation will be effected. Meanwhile, trade is languishing, and matters are becoming worse. At Osaka and at Kobe the paper money issued by the Government was at a discount of forty five per cent. Paper was to be issued at Yokohama, and had been already issued in Yeddo, where several Japanese had been punished for refusing to receive it. The Northern Princes had issued a manifesto defending their cause.

Owing to the great increase of trade in tea, silks and silkworm eggs, several Japanese merchants have failed to fulfill their contracts with foreigners. The Government therefore desires that the accounts of the merchants shall be hereafter examined by the proper officers, and that only rich men be licensed to engage in the trade. Out of ten men now allowed to deal in these articles, only three will be continued.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

The Trial of Mr. Twitchell for the Murder of His Mother-in-Law—Testimony for the Prosecution.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 24.

TWITCHELL remains perfectly impassive, notwithstanding the chain of circumstantial evidence which the Commonwealth is welding, day after day, to connect him with the murder of Mrs. HILL. He sits quietly in the dock conversing with his friends, and making suggestions to his counsel when engaged in the cross-examination of witnesses. The evidence offered to-day related to the prisoner's pecuniary circumstances; showing that the mill in Camden, rented by him, had been distrained upon for debt, and that he was in debt for a part of the purchase money for a boiler used in the mill. In relation to the prisoner's clothing, which his counsel applied for, to have submitted to chemists for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the stains upon them, the Court decided that they should be placed in the hands of any respectable chemist or physician to be selected by the prisoner, with the consent of the Court; they should be properly identified as the very articles offered in evidence by the Commonwealth before they are delivered to any person selected by the prisoner's counsel, and for this purpose, that person should receive them in open Court, and they should then be examined in the presence of an officer or officers of the Court. This offer was not accepted by the prisoner's counsel.

The Population of St. Louis—Petition of National Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The census returns of St. Louis County give the population at 241,071, an increase since 1864 of 83,251.

The National Banks of this city yesterday petitioned the County Court to grant a stay of the collection of the taxes on National Bank stock until the legality of the law can be decided by the United States Supreme Court. The petition denies that the amount of the taxes due from the National Banks of this city is between $300,000 and $400,000, no tax having been collected for three years.

Appraisement of the Ship Minnehaha.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The ship *Minnehaha* and cargo has been appraised at $24,400; salvage thirty per cent., after deducting expenses.

Fire in a Lunatic Asylum.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A fire broke out last night in the south ward of the Lunatic Asylum here. One woman was suffocated and two others badly burned. The building was saved with great difficulty.

WEST INDIES.

Rumors Regarding the Insurrection—Anxiety Felt for an English Steamer.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

No reliable information can be obtained in reference to the insurrection, but many rumors are in circulation. It is stated that the troops in the Eastern Department are concentrating to attack Bayamo, and if possible fight a decisive battle. Commerce is languishing and credit is low. Merchants and artizans are all desirous of an end to the present condition of suspense. Prisoners continue to arrive, and the prisons and forts are already well filled.

The English mail steamer is overdue, and fears for her safety are entertained. A heavy norther is prevailing. Business will be entirely suspended until the 1st of January, in consequence of the festivities of Holy Week.

Captain-General LERSUNDI gave a splendid banquet yesterday to Gen. A. F. SMITH, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, at which toasts were given and speeches made expressive of a desire for the preservation of peace and good relations between Spain and the United States.

Advices from Turks Island say that rains have destroyed much of the exposed salt. The price of that article was nine cents per pound, and many vessels were loading.

The Jamaica *Guardian* publishes a number of statements showing great corruptness on the part of the Customs officials.

Advices from Barbados state that several refineries have been erected for the purpose of supplying the demand in the United States for the finer classes of sugar.

It is reported from the Island of Guadaloupe that several persons have died of cholera, and that the yellow fever also existed there.

HAYTI.

The French and American Vessels Captured by Gen. Chevalier Restored—The Hayti Blockade Effective.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Advices from Hayti state that an English and French fleet went to Gonaives to demand the French ship *Levida*, and the American schooner *De Hart*, which were captured by Gen. CHEVALIER, charged with attempting to run the blockade of St. Marks. The vessels were released immediately, and CHEVALIER offered indemnity for the outrage, which was accepted by the Captain of the French vessel.

The Captain of the *De Hart* refused to accept of the indemnity and left his vessel at Gonaives.

The blockade of Hayti has been declared effective and recognized by all the foreign Ministers. Vessels going into ports not held by the Government and captured are legal prizes.

The United States steamer *Nipsic* arrived at Port-au-Prince Dec. 4.

The Haytian war steamer *Alexandre Petion* had captured five coasters laden with supplies for the rebels.

Kuklux Outrages in Kentucky—Attempted Murder of Negroes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, Dec. 24.

Several outrages have been committed within the past few days by armed and masked Kuklux in Union County, Ky. On Friday night from ten to twenty of the Klan shot three negroes, two of them at Sulphur Springs and one at Morganfield. At the latter place they entered a negro's house and shot him while he was in bed with his wife. In return he shot and dangerously wounded one of the Kuklux. He was afterward shot three or four times, beaten with a hot shovel and left apparently dead. The other negroes were not mortally wounded. On the same night five men went to the house of a negro in the same county, and made him get out of bed and stand while they in turn outraged the person of his wife. The Sheriff of the county has succeeded, with the aid of a posse, in arresting five of the supposed Kuklux. The county is greatly excited, and Morganfield is guarded nightly by citizens.

The Massachusetts Liquor Nuisance Law.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Supreme Court has decided that the enactment of the Liquor License law last Winter did not repeal the law known as "the Liquor Nuisance act," which is as follows:

"All buildings, places or tenements resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming, or used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed common nuisances."

This law allows the prosecution of both the occupant and owner of the buildings so used. All such cases where conviction has been recorded have now been remanded for sentence, which is generally $50 and costs.

Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, Does not Apprehend any Trouble on the Assembling of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Dec. 24.

Lieut.-Gov. DUNN denies having sent any such dispatch to the Louisiana Senators about the apprehended troubles upon the meeting of the Legislature, as is attributed to him by a *Tribune* Washington special. Mr. DUNN says he has sent no such dispatch or any other to them or any one else; but some time ago, writing to a Senator, he mentioned incidentally that there were vague rumors of apprehended trouble, but he attached no importance to them, and had forgotten the circumstance.

The Militia Troubles in Arkansas—An Investigation Progressing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 24.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says there is great rejoicing there over the arrival of two of Gen. GRANT'S staff to investigate the militia outrages. Refugees continue to arrive at Little Rock. A Coroner's jury, composed of the militia, charge P. O. BEEDEN with the murder of an old man named CASEY at Lewisburg.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

From the Brooklyn Union.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

There is some feeling over a statement that Gen. GRANT made to Messrs. WASHBURNE and SCHENCK, declaring that the present Congress should repeal the Civil Tenure bill, and if it did not he would call the next Congress to do it.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Dec. 24.—St. John's (Episcopal) Church, at Waterbury, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The fire caught from the furnace. The loss is estimated at $100,000, $35,000 of which was covered by insurance.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The Reformed Dutch Church, at Ghent, was totally destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. It was a large wooden edifice, and one of the oldest churches in the country. A Christmas festival was held there last night, which probably accounts for the origin of the fire.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—The State Auditor to-day forwarded to Europe £7,500, to pay the July interest on the two per cent. State debt. In the case of SALLY ANDERSON, under sentence of death, and who was released by Judge UNDERWOOD and arrested a few days afterwards by the city authorities, the Mayor has applied to Gen. STONEMAN to know what to do with her, as the County authorities made no requisition for her release.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 24.—The application for leave to appeal in the Whalen case was laid over for argument before the full Appeal Court on the 31st. The prisoner has been further respited until the 1st of February.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—GEORGE MAFFIT, scene-shifter at the Theatre Comique, 24 years of age, was instantly killed last night by falling twenty-five feet from the flies to the stage.

The Coolie Pirates.

The Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, *Commercial Advertiser*, of Nov. 14, says: "By the schooner *J. H. Roscoe*, from Hakodadi, Japan, we learn that the bark *Cayaltil*, referred to in last week's paper, and which was captured by the coolies of Callao, arrived at Hakodadi, while the schooner was there, having been successfully navigated into port from the Ochotsk Sea, where she was seen by the whalers. When she arrived there were only forty-two out of the fifty original coolies left on board, and the bark was almost a wreck, with no sail left. The American Consul made complaint, and claimed possession of the vessel, while the Chinese were taken possession of by the Japanese authorities and placed in confinement. Letters were then sent to different ports in China, inquiring if anything was known of the vessel. In the meantime, the pirates were spending their money very freely, and will probably make way with most of the $20,000 they stole. The owner is expected here in the whale bark *Sea Breeze*, and has only to proceed to San Francisco, and thence to Japan, to claim both the bark and coolies as his property. The whole forms rather a checkered adventure, and when fully written out, will prove among the most remarkable piracies on record."

AMNESTY.

Important Proclamation by the President.

Pardon and Amnesty Granted to All the Late Rebels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1868.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offered amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of March, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July, in the present year; and

Whereas, The authority of the Federal Government having been reëstablished in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as, at the dates of said several proclamations, were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war with restoration of rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON.

The Pardon Proclamation of the President—The Rebel Debt—Appropriation Bills.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The President has at last done that for the neglect to do which he was so much censured last July by the members of the New-York Convention—pardoned JEFFERSON DAVIS and the other parties indicted for treason in the United States Courts.

THE REBEL DEBT.

According to some Virginia papers, there is a portion of the Southern people foolish or stupid enough to believe that the compulsory payment of the rebel debt may be brought about. An effort was made some time ago by the Richmond City Council to assume the payment of the small notes issued during the war to pay the expenses of the Confederate Army. The District Court of Appeals, sitting at Lynchburg, has declared in a recent decision, that city and Danville liable for the issue of these notes. The United States Courts, to which an appeal has been taken, will, of course, declare the whole proceedings null and void, as they are clearly in conflict with the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, forbidding the assumption of the rebel debt.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The representatives of Spanish authority in this city speak with the utmost confidence of the speedy suppression of the revolution in Cuba. They hold that the only hope of success for the Cubans lies in the possibility of a general civil war in the mother country.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Appropriation Committee, which was in session to-day, was engaged in the discussion of the Executive and Judicial, and of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. No very important changes were made in either, the amounts asked for being generally within the letter of the law and almost the same as last year.

NO BUSINESS ON CHRISTMAS.

All the Departments of the Government in this city will be closed to-morrow, and the day will be observed here with the usual festivities and solemnities.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

ALTONA IN HOLSTEIN.

The United States Consul at Altona in Holstein, writes to Secretary MCCULLOCH, that by recent improvements at that port, there is a regular draught of water, Winter and Summer, to accommodate the largest mercantile ships. The *Tamerlane*, of Philadelphia, arrived at Altona Dec. 8, drawing twenty feet of water. This is a great improvement for those engaged in the North German trade, as hitherto all ships to Hamburg encountered lighterage, while they may now come to the port of Altona without breaking cargo. The Hamburg and American steam packet ships never take Hamburg in Summer, but go to Gluckstadt. The Consul states that at all seasons of the year, except when the river is frozen, ships of the largest size may come to Altona.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following has been received by the Navy Department from the United States flagship *Guerriere:*

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that this ship anchored in this roadstead on the 4th inst., having in company the *Kansas;* the *Quinnebaug* and *Pawnee* arrived subsequently. Gen. MCMAHON is instructed by the Secretary of State to stop at Rio long enough to communicate with Mr. WEBB, and also at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, to communicate with the Consulate and Legation at those places, and to ascertain whether the military obstacles to his passage up the river, which were heretofore apprehended, have been removed. Communications on this subject have been addressed to the Governments of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic by the Minister Resident, Mr. WORTHINGTON, replies to which will probably be received to-day or to-morrow. As soon as they are received, I shall proceed to Paraguay in the *Wasp*, taking Gen. MCMAHON with me. The *Pawnee*, *Quinnebaug* and *Kansas* will go up the Parana and rendezvous at Diamanti, one of the passes, which will give me the command of the river, and there await further orders.

I have communicated freely and fully with Mr. WORTHINGTON and Mr. WASHBURN, and my intercourse with both of these gentlemen has been satisfactory. Mr. BLISS, according to the latest accounts from Paraguay, continues in the service of President LOPEZ, and is engaged in the preparation of a work on Paraguay. The rise of the river has fortunately begun this year nearly a month earlier than usual. But for this rise and previous to it, it would have been impossible to take the *Pawnee*, *Quinnebaug* and *Kansas* up the rivers, and even now the task is an arduous one, it being very difficult to carry twelve feet through some of the passes. The health of the squadron continues to be good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. H. DAVIS, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

CHOLERA AT GUADALOUPE.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, reports that on account of the notice given by the newspapers of Dominica that suspicious cases of cholera had occurred at Guadaloupe, the Governments of St. Thomas and Porto Rico have prohibited the admission into those islands of vessels coming from Guadaloupe, and have ordered that vessels from the Windward Islands, with the exception of the Virgin Isles, shall be subject to a quarantine.

RESURVEY OF DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed the resurvey of distilleries in the City of New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining more accurately their producing capacity, and with the view, also, of making a proper allowance for the effect of dry measurement, as well as for the period during which the fermenting tubs are required by law to remain in employ after each mash.

A PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Invitations are out for a party to be given by the children of the President's household, on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, on motion of P. PHILLIPS, Esq., ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 17.—The United States *ex rel.* P. S. BENTON, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The Mayor and Aldermen of Iowa City. This cause was submitted to the Court on printed arguments, by Mr. GRANT of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 19.—AMOS and JOHN E. KENDALL, appellants, *vs.* The United States. This cause was argued by Mr. MCPHERSON and Mr. CARLISLE, of counsel for the appellants, and by Assistant Attorney-General DICKEY for the appellees.

The Court adjourned until Monday, Jan. 4.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander T. ABBOT is ordered to the command of the *Yantic, vice* Lieut.-Commander Boyd, detached. Paymaster J. L. Davis is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander H. F. Pickering has been detached from the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Samuel Jackson has been detached from duty as fleet surgeon of the South Pacific Squadron, and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster J. G. Harris has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander M. S. Stuyvesant has resigned. Acting Ensigns A. F. Ulmer and John Lowrie have been honorably discharged.

Gen. Grant and the Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Gen. GRANT, in conversation yesterday with Hon. OAKES AMES, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, expressed in firm and decided tones his opposition to the granting of any more money subsidies to the Pacific Railroad until the finances of the country are in much better condition than at the present time. While he favored the building of one or two railroads through to the Pacific coast, he would not give his approval to any schemes which proposed to take money out of the Government Treasury in the shape of bonds. He had indorsed the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad as a military necessity, and believed it would save the Government a large amount of money; but by giving it his indorsement he had not intended to convey the idea that he was in favor of the road being built by the aid of money to be taken from the Treasury Department. These roads should be built by private enterprise, although in some cases land subsidies might be granted without detriment to the public interest. To be brief, Gen. GRANT expressed himself opposed to all new enterprises which tended to deplete the public treasury and increase our already enormous public debt. The most rigid economy should be observed until the country was in a more healthful condition. He trusted that his friends would take this view of these matters and aid in making them a success during his administration. This expression of the views of the President elect will be sad news to the small army of lobbyists which have already made their appearance here, with the avowed object of running through Congress numberless subsidizing schemes.

THE MARSEILLES POISONERS.

A Tragedy More Tragic Than the Fictions of the Sensational Drama—Sorcilege, Spiritualism and Witchcraft—Three Husbands Poisoned by Their Wives—Seven Principals and Accomplices on Trial for Their Lives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

For the last two months the French papers have been teeming with rumors concerning the band of poisoners who have been making Marseilles the scene of their operations, and whose murders were said to rival in atrocity the worst crimes of a similar character which figure in the *causes celebres*. The tendency to exaggeration in such cases is so great that it was hoped that when the facts came to be judicially investigated, the disgrace inflicted upon the community by these acts would turn out to be less than was represented. The case came on for trial on the 3d inst. before the Assize Court of Aix, (*Bouches du Rhone*,) and, instead of the facts being unduly magnified, all that the public had previously learned regarding them pales into insignificance before the hideous reality. The trial has occupied the Court only three days up to the present time, and it already fills some twenty columns of the local journals. The case possesses such extraordinary interest that I should have liked to have sent you the proceedings in full, but knowing how your space is preoccupied at this busy season of the year, I shall confine myself to such an abstract as will serve to place your readers in possession of all the important facts in connection with it.

Seven incriminated parties figure on the bench of the accused. They are, first, AUTRAND MARIE VILLE, a widow and dealer in earthenware, aged 44, and a native of Marseilles; second, MARIE ROSE ALAVENA SALVAGO, commonly known by the name of ROSINE, born at Vintimiglia, Italy, and aged 30, a basket-woman or messenger by pursuit; third, JOSEPHINE DUGUET GABRIEL, a widow, aged 20, born at Marseilles, and keeping a wine shop; fourth, JEAN FRANCOIS JOYE, herborist, aged 46, and born at Tavernes, Var; fifth, FRANCOISE or FANNY LAMBERT COPELLO, more commonly called LAMBERTE, mantua-maker, born at Saint Raphael, Var, and aged 33; sixth, OLIVE MARIE COLOMBE DYE, a dealer in second-hand wardrobes, born at Marseilles, and aged 45; seventh, PALMYRE LOUISE LECHIEN FAYROL, charwoman, born at Villers sur Nicole, Nord.

The most intense curiosity was manifested by the public at the opening of the trial, and the tribune appropriated to the lady spectators was filled by 9:30. Ample accommodation was provided for the Press, from which there were representatives from all parts of the country. As soon as the accused were brought into Court they became the objects of eager scrutiny. They took their seats on their bench in the order in which I shall proceed to describe them.

The widow SALVAGO is a woman of broad and vigorous frame and of dark complexion. Her countenance is animated, and is not disagreeable in expression. She dresses in black and wears a tulle cap. She keeps her handkerchief constantly held to her mouth, and appears at times very much depressed. The widow VILLE (MARIE AUTRAND) has pinched features and a worn fatigued look. The traces of violent passions are plainly descernible in her countenance. Her bonnet and dress, although mourning, have a certain air of elegance. It is evident that the accused desires to make as favorable an impression as possible in the Court.

The widow GABRIEL (JOSEPHINE ANTOINETTE DUGUET) was to have been seated next in the order prescribed by the First President, but on account of her illness, which at one time it was thought would have led to the postponement of the trial, she was placed in a large arm-chair with her feet extended on a cushion. This woman, the youngest of the prisoners, is suffering from uterine inflammation. She is only 20 years of age and her features still wear a youthful expression, notwithstanding the antecedents which are attributed to her. Her countenance is agreeable without being pretty. The lines of her face are angular, and the cheek bones prominent. Her thick, black hair is raised high on both sides of the forehead, and she wears a large *chignon*. Notwithstanding her condition of suffering she regards steadily the jury and the Court.

The woman LAMBERT, the fortune-teller, is a woman of peculiar aspect. There is a certain audacity in her expression. Her prominent nose, upturned at the extremity *a la Roxelane*, her assured look and her large and powerful forehead, render her face the most prominent among those of her co-accused. She is dressed simply, her shoulders being covered with a shawl of black wool, with yellow flowers upon it. She wears, in addition, a ruche cap, with long lappetts to it.

FRANCOIS JOYE, the herb doctor, is, next to the woman LAMBERT, the prisoner whose features attract most attention. Nature has bestowed on this man a head and face offering close analogies with those of an ape. The expression is that of great quickness and cunning. His hair, though thick, is cut short, and descends low upon the forehead. He is clad simply, and his attitude is not that of a man whom despair had driven to attempt suicide several times. He seems calm enough, though evidently preoccupied. It is said that he has threatened, if he is condemned, to make some terrible revelations, compromising the honor of a number of respectable families.

The woman DYE is the mother of JOSEPHINE GABRIEL, to whom she bears a close resemblance. The expression of the face is, however, harsher.

Mme. FLAYOL is the only one of the prisoners who was not born in the south. She is from the department du nord, but no one could tell from her appearance and accent that she was not a native of Marseilles. Her countenance denotes energy and sensuality. Of all the prisoners, she is evidently the one who is least preoccupied by her situation. Although she is only what you would call in the United States a charwoman, she affects a certain coquetry in her appearance. Like the majority of the accused, she is dressed in black and wears a mourning bonnet.

Each of the prisoners has a separate defender. Before interrogating the accused, the First President stated to the jury that, owing to the gravity of the affair, he had deemed it necessary to assume the direction of the proceedings.

INTERROGATORY OF THE ACCUSED.

The indictment has been published at length in the newspapers, but the story of this terrible drama is so clearly developed in the answers of the accused that the act of accusation becomes merely surplusage.

The widow SALVAGO was the first of the prisoners examined. She said: I have been married for the last twelve years; my husband was employe in the port of Marseilles; in the beginning of our marriage things went well enough, but later we got into difficulty; my husband became idle and brought nothing home. He fell ill from drink and remained so for a couple of years. The woman LAMBERT proposed to me to dispose of my husband for me. She said: "I will give you a few pinches of powder and that will relieve you of your husband." On the occasion of the illness of my daughter, she told me there was a woman in the neighborhood who cured sickness. This person came; she made the sign of the holy cross on the stomach of my daughter, which she said had fallen. She then took a piece of cord to measure her stomach, and she said to me: "The vomitings of your daughter are about to cease." But my daughter was not cured for all that. On observing that my husband was ill, she said to me: "What a fool you are to keep him like this; I will give you a powder to enable you to rid yourself of him." This powder I gave him at two separate intervals, moistening it with a greenish-colored liquid, which I also got from her. The powders were given to him in the course of the month of January. My husband remained ill twenty days without dying.

President—And yet you sent for a physician?

Accused—Yes, Sir, for two physicians.

President—So while you were administering to him something to cause his death, you were professing to try and save him? How much did you pay the woman, LAMBERT?

Accused—On the day on which she sold me the poison I gave her ten francs.

President—You were confronted with the dead body of your husband, and arsenic was found in it. It would be impossible, if you had administered the poison immediately, your husband having lived twenty days, for the chemists to have found arsenic in the organs. You must have given him but little before his death.

The next prisoner, the widow VILLE, was placed under examination. She said: I have been married twenty years. I had a young daughter of sixteen and another of eight; my husband did not occupy himself much with our shop. He was almost always at the club; in fact he was never in the house and always retired to bed very late.

President—You had lovers, Madame VILLE?

Accused—One.

President—Oh, you mean the last. [Laughter.] Did you not have a lover a gendarme of the Guard?

Accused—No, Sir; I only had MARINO. I had with me a servant who had a lover named CURE. She one day proposed to me to bring a friend of her lover.

President—And you accepted him?

Accused—I did, Sir. [Laughter.]

President—This was in the lifetime of your husband?

Accused—It was; I used to see him afterward in an apartment which he had rented—the hut, as it was called. I gave him but very little money. My presents consisted principally of clothing.

President—You paid him for the days which he passed with you?

Accused—That is false. It has happened to aid him to pay his hatter and his tailor.

President—In short, you kept him. At what amount do you estimate the sums that you have given him?

Accused—About 2,900 francs.

President—You enjoyed a certain ease of circumstances. You had an establishment for the sale of earthenware, and the sum which you have dissipated in a short time is estimated at 30,000 francs. And yet your mother is now in Marseilles without resources of any kind, and your daughter is in a convent. Let us now come to more important facts. You poisoned your husband?

Accused—Unfortunately yes! [Sensation.] That is to say, I did not believe I was poisoning him. It was LAMBERTE who gave me something for him. She said to me "I'll bewitch him, and I'll cause him to disappear."

President—Do not deny that you wanted to kill your husband. Tell us why you wanted to get rid of him?

Accused—I had no comfort with him. [Sensation.]

President—You stated that you wanted to kill your husband to live more freely with your lover. And your lover being married you thought even of murdering his wife. At what period did you think of killing your husband?

Accused—I went to the woman LAMBERTE to have my fortune told. I wanted to know if my lover really cared for me. She replied that she loved me more than my husband did. Next day she proposed to me to cause his death, and demanded fifty francs from me. I replied that I did not want to compromise myself, and she said that neither did she. But she added, I shall not cause his death by poison, but only by bewitching him.

President—What did she do to bewitch him.

Accused—In the beginning of January she gave me a potion in a phial. This will not compromise you, she said. The phial was yellow and the contents resembled liquid water.

President—She gave you a powder?

Accused—Yes, a yellow powder, which smelt like cocoa. I gave my husband some of the powder in tisane and chocolate.

President—Did you give it to him often?

Accused—No, not very often.

President—And yet this poisoning lasted nearly five months!

In reply to other questions, the accused declared that she never thought she was poisoning her husband; that she believed he was dying naturally, and that she supposed the sorcilege employed by the woman LAMBERTE to have been sufficient to have caused his death. She believed that she had given to this woman from three to four thousand francs. She first saw JOYE after the death of her husband in the month of August. JOYE and LAMBERTE came to her home. The latter demanded from her 200 francs more, and JOYE proposed to her to take the tavern belonging to Mme. GABRIEL, whose husband had just died. LAMBERTE threatened her and said that if she did not give her the 200 francs, she would deliver her into the hands of justice. She owned that her lover MARINO, (through whose revelations the criminals were placed in the hands of the Police,) had come to her to say that it was his intention to kill his wife. To this confession she replied: "Oh, what a misfortune!" She knew that MARINO had entered into relations with the herb doctor, JOYE, but she did not know what had taken place between them. She saw JOYE hand a powder to MARINO, but she was ignorant of its character.

President—And yet the day JOYE came to you to bring you this powder you handed him 30 francs.

Accused—These 30 francs were for past services, and not for the poisoning of MARINO'S wife?

President—And yet the day after JOYE brought this powder to your house—that is to say on the 26th of August—did you not go with MARINO to pass the day at the hut?

Accused—I did.

On being pressed to state what MARINO had said to her, and what she had replied to him when he had confessed to her his intention to poison his wife, she denied that she had given him any encouragement to commit the crime.

President—What! Did you not say to him that you had yourself poisoned your husband, that it was a common thing, that every woman poisoned her husband, that nothing was more simple? [Laughter.] If you deny these things you will be in direct conflict with MARINO, whose testimony you will hear.

The accused made no reply.

The President then passed to the examination of Mme. GABRIEL. He signified to her that she would be excused from rising from her chair on account of her malady, but that he would request of her to speak so that she might be heard by the Court.

"You are the daughter of the woman DYE," he continued. "She has not acknowledged you, but you are nevertheless aware that she is your mother?"

Accused—Yes, Sir. I was placed in the asylum, where I remained eighteen months. Mme. SIMON, my godmother and her husband, brought me up and married me to JEAN BAPTISTE GABRIEL.

President—When you married you enjoyed a certain ease of circumstances; you had a *trousseau* of more than 3,000 francs, a portion of which came from the *prix de vertu*, which you received at the asylum. Your husband possessed on his side 20,000 francs. Therefore, you commenced life under excellent conditions.

Accused—All that is very true; I married at the age of 16; my husband was eleven years older than me. He was a good man. He only maltreated me when I gave him cause for it.

President—It seems that you did give him cause. You had lovers?

Accused, in a low voice—I had two.

President—And yet five or six are credited to you, some of whom are witnesses. There is one, the Sieur Piquant, who has stated that he quitted you because you had too many lovers. Latterly you had one who was the cause of an event which has made great noise, JEREMIE CADUCCAN, foreman of the Alcazar.

The accused then went on to say that her first relations with JOYE were when she began to doubt the fidelity of her lover JEREMIE. She was advised to go and consult M. FRANCOIS, (the popular name of JOYE,) and she went to him, accompanied by her cousin, and co-accused the woman FLAYOL. He asked her if she had a lover, and he told her that her lover was fonder of her than her husband was. Shuffling a pack of cards, JOYE said to her: "Behold! there is a death that will be very agreeable to you." She asked him whose death, and he replied her husband's, and that if she wished he would give her a powder to kill him, or at all events to bewitch him. She did not accept his offers. A few days after, JOYE came to her house without her having sent for him. He asked her what she decided to do, and assured her that she could poison her husband without fear. He added, "I am going to the Cemetery; I will take the bone of a skeleton and will reduce it to powder. With this I will kill your husband." Her cousin heard of this, and instead of persuading her encouraged her to accept the offer. In order to prevent the thing being discovered, she advised her to burn a wax candle to the Virgin Mary, and her cousin took it herself to the church. The accused admitted that the woman FLAYOL had given her the powder which she had received from the herb doctor, and that her cousin had remitted, on her part, to JOYE, the sum of 200 francs, and that she had furthermore given him bills to the amount of 400 francs each. She was then asked if her mother, Mme. DYE, had known of the project she had formed to kill her husband. She replied that she had told her all about it, and that her mother had encouraged her to poison her husband, adding that she was herself decided to poison her's. The first time that the woman FLAYOL went to M. FRANCOIS, she brought back a phial which produced no effect. Her mother, on this occasion, said to her, "Well, have you begun? Is it done?" Her cousin then brought her the powder.

President—You wept, did you not?

Accused—Yes, my mother said, Imbecile, why do you cry? You have nothing to fear. We cannot be discovered. It will not be JOYE, nor you, nor me; no one will tell the story.

President—Those are the counsels that your mother gave you. You affirm the fact in the presence of God?

Accused—I do, Sir.

The prisoner then proceeded to state that, after the death of her husband, which occurred after an interval of nine days, her mother asked her to take her to JOYE, as she also wanted some of the powder. They did not find him when they first called. They returned again to his house, and JOYE and her mother spoke for some time together, in a low voice, in the kitchen. She did not hear what they said, but on leaving the place her mother told her that JOYE would bring to her (witness') house, in a few days, the powder that she had asked her for, and not to her (Mme. DYE'S) residence. JOYE did not come to the house, as he had been arrested in the interval. She would not have brought any accusation against her mother, but that two days after her arrest she happened to mention the facts to a person in the prison, and thus everything became known. The Commissary of Police was sent for, and he said to her, "I know a great many things about your mother and your cousin." It was the woman, FLAYOL, who was also a prisoner, who urged her to denounce her mother. In reply to a question as to whether her husband had made any will, she stated that three days before his death her mother and her cousin pressed her to send for a notary. Her husband left her the full enjoyment of his property.

The examination of the principal authors of the poisoning having now been got through, the President announced that the Court would take half an hour's recess. On the reassembling of the tribunal the woman GABRIEL was again examined, and deposed to the fact that when JOYE came to her house he negotiated with her mother in a room on the fourth story the conditions of the death of the husband of the latter, whom it was also intended to poison. The widow GABRIEL added that her mother had declared to JOYE that she had no money and that he replied that he would wait for the payment.

President—Did you not also say in your preliminary examination that JOYE had desired you to buy a black ribbon and to recite a *pater noster*, telling you that when you came to the words "*sicut in cœlo et in terra*," your husband would die? [Laughter.]

Accused—I don't remember that.

The woman LAMBERTE was next subjected to the test of the judicial interrogatory. She stated that she had married at the age of seventeen, and had been separated from her husband for the last eight years. She had kept her children. She left her husband because he beat her, and did not give her sufficient money. She had never had lovers. She had learned the trade of tailoress, and had lived by her industry. She also was fortunate enough to have good parents, who had assisted her. It was true that she had turned her hand to a little of everything. She had practiced fortune-telling, but she did not go seeking after lady patrons. They came to her, and paid her generously. She denied the story told about her having measured the stomach of Mme. SALVAGO'S daughter and professed to cure her.

President—Now the contradictions commence. Did you not deliver to the woman SALVAGO in January some powders to poison her husband?

Accused—No! in the first place it was in the December of the year preceding, and it was not poison that I gave her. I gave her two powders of it. I had had occasion to consult the cards for Mme. SALVAGO. She requested me afterward to consult them for M. PELLEGRIN, and as I knew all about him I said to him, "You are a married man; you love a dark woman who is very much in love with you." He replied smiling, "You have guessed the truth." [Laughter.] He deposited a franc on the table.

President—You heard the woman SALVAGO declare that you furnished her the poison?

Accused—Poison! It is true that I delivered a powder to that woman, but I did not know that it was poison. M. JOYE requested me to hand it to her. If I had known it was poison I would have said to M. JOYE, "Keep your poison or carry it yourself." I have never procured poison for any one. People should never seek to destroy their fellow-creatures. [Ironical laughter.]

President—What did you think this powder consisted of?

Accused—I thought it was arnica.

President—Did the woman SALVAGO give you anything?

Accused—Five francs. She said it was ten francs; but she was just as incorrect in this as in other things. If she had been upright in her statements I would not be here.

President—Then you declare that you gave to the woman SALVAGO two pinches of the powder that JOYE had requested you to deliver to Mme. VILLE?

Accused—Precisely; but I was ignorant what the powder was. Mme. SALVAGO does not tell you that she asked of M. PELLEGRIN some verdigris to give to her husband.

President—Mme. SALVAGO, I again ask you if you persist in the statement that the woman LAMBERTE proposed to poison your husband?

Mme. SALVAGO—I do persist in it, Sir; it was she who engaged me to do it, and who gave me the powder.

Mme. LAMBERTE—All she states is false.

Mme. SALVAGO—It is quite true; it was she who advised me to do it. She said to me, "You are very good to keep that man in that state instead of getting rid of him."

Mme. LAMBERTE—It is false! it is false!

President, to the woman LAMBERTE—You have been largely mixed up with the poisoning of the Sieur VILLE?

Accused—I have told fortunes to Mme. VILLE but I never spoke to her of lovers; I believed her to be an honest woman and therefore confined myself to speaking of her business and her affairs generally; a short time after I met Mme. VILLE who said to me: "Try and find me a sorcerer. I will pay you well for your trouble." I did not find her a sorcerer because I did not know one, but she said to me, "Go to the Rue de Panier in the Quarter Saint Antoine—you will find there a M. FRANCOIS who bewitches people;" I did not even know what she wanted with this M. FRANCOIS; I had never seen a man bewitched. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT—But you knew perfectly what was wanted. It was not a question of bewitching, but of poisoning.

The accused, Mme. VILLE—She knew well what was proposed, for it was she herself that suggested to me to make away with my husband.

The woman LAMBERT, with violence—It is false!

Mme. VILLE—It is the truth; I affirm it before God.

The woman LAMBERT—I did not know M. JOYCE. It was Mme. VILLE who had relations with him, and I only served as a messenger between them.

President—There is one fact certain, and that is, that for five consecutive months you consented to be the intermediary between JOYE and Mme. VILLE, and that you took to the latter herbs and powders. You say, however, that you did not know of what they were composed, and that Mme. VILLE never mentioned to you her project of poisoning her husband.

The Procureur-General—You acknowledged it, nevertheless, in the instruction?

Mme. LAMBERT—I said that I was aware of the *ensorcelage* of M. VILLE, but was ignorant of the poisoning.

The President ordered several interrogatories to be read, in which the accused (Mme. LAMBERT) acknowledged that she knew that the woman VILLE poisoned her husband, because she confided the fact to her.

The accused denied that Mme. VILLE had ever given her money for herself. It was she, on the contrary, that lent her some. Mme. VILLE possessed nothing, as everything was in the name of her lover. She was then asked to explain the particulars of the message which she had conveyed to the wife of BARTHELEMY MARINO warning her of the projected plot against her life. She stated that toward the end of August she had been to the house of JOYE. The woman VILLE was there. She heard JOYE say to the latter, "It will be eight days, then the affair will be finished." It occurred to her that they wanted to kill the wife of MARINO. The latter was not at home when she went to see her to communicate the fact. She said to her neighbor, ANGELIQUE JOURDAN, "Tell Mme. MARINO that her husband's mistress wants to kill her by slow degrees. As she is the mother of a family I took this step in her interest."

President—They attribute other sentiments to you. People have been led to think that you were jealous of the success of JOYE as a fortune-teller.

Accused—I was not jealous. One evening JOYE came to me and said, "There are this evening 200 francs to be made, and if you choose to come to my house you will see a woman that I will draw there in spite of herself by the force of my *masguerie*" (charms sortilege.)

President—You were perhaps vexed that they poisoned without your aid—you who like to be mixed up with everything?

Accused—If I wanted to make money with M. JOYE. I could have done so. He said to me, one day, "If you will carry the powder, you will receive 2,000 francs?"

President—What is your opinion of FRANCOIS JOYE?

Accused—I thought him at first an honest man. Later, I discovered that he was a scoundrel.

President—When you were confronted with him you said, "Ah, if they had left you free for ten years, you would have caused half Marseilles to perish." [Sensation and laughter.]

Accused—I said what I think.

President—Did you not occupy yourself with the reconciliation of quarreling lovers?

Accused—No, it was M. FRANCOIS who knew how to manage matters of that kind. A young lady was taken to M. JOYE. He received 30 francs, out of which I got five for my share. Then the mother, who was still more in love than the daughter, gives him 10 francs.

President—JOYE, it is now your turn. [Sensation in the Court, which led to a sharp reproof from the tribunal.]

To the questions put to him, the prisoner, JOYE, made the following statement: I am married, but have no children; have followed the business of a baker; was condemned to six months' imprisonment at Toulon for the illegal exercise of the profession of medicine and for swindling. I then came to Marseilles, where I hawked wine, sold herbs and occupied myself a little with spiritualism. [Laughter.] I told fortunes for a franc, and even for fifty centimes. A great many people of both sexes came to my place in the evening. I practiced spiritualism, but I did not make any one pay for that. I left the Quartier Saint Antoine when I took an herb shop.

President—This time you did things according to rule; you took out a diploma. But how did it happen that you had arsenic in your place? The herborists don't keep it?

Accused—I had arsenic without knowing it. [Ironical laughter.] This is how it happened: a man named HUET, an old apothecary, who was about to fail, quitted Marseilles and left me a quantity of drugs; I said to him, "leave me all that is not dangerous, and I will keep them for you; this arsenic happened to be among them, and I was ignorant of its existence."

The accused then went on to state in reply to the questions of the Court, that he had first known the woman LAMBERT, when she went to him in 1867 to have her fortune told. [Marks of surprise.] He had never given either belladonna or arsenic to that woman. At the period referred to, he had had no shop.

President—You said that M. HUET had left drugs in your charge, but M. HUET, on being examined, declared that he had no arsenic in the stock of the pharmacy left with you.

Accused—Where, then, could I have got the 150 grammes of arsenic which were found in the basket? It was M. HUET'S boy that put all that in the basket.

President—Mme. LAMBERT, did he not give you the powder?

Mme. LAMBERT—He did, Sir, in the month of November. He told me it was flour.

The accused denied that he had taken any part in the poisoning of M. VILLE, or had received any money from the widow of the latter. He acknowledged, however, having gone to see Mme. VILLE with the woman LAMBERT upon the death of her husband. He did not understand what LAMBERT meant in what she said to Mme. VILLE. On seeing the latter cry, he said to her: "Don't, pet, I have nothing to do with this matter; I don't know you; these are affairs which concern you and Mme. LAMBERT alone." In regard to the interviews between him and MARINO, he stated that the latter came to him and informed him that he was placed in a difficulty between two women; that it was too much for him, and that he wanted to kill his wife and keep his mistress. He told him also that he knew all about M. VILLE. MARINO returned several times, but he said to him, "I have nothing to give you for a business of that kind." MARINO threatened him with the police. He (the accused) repaired to the house of Mme. VILLE, but without taking anything with him. The latter said to him, "If you do not bring me that to-morrow, I will denounce you to the police." Everyone threatened him with the police, so that seeing himself caught on every side, he took Mme. VILLE all she wanted. He then narrated the origin of his acquaintance with the woman GABRIEL, which arose from a request on her part that he would enchant one of her lovers whom she pointed out to him at the Alcazar. He replied that he would do all he could both in the way of invocations and enchantment. Then the cousin of Mme. GABRIEL came to him and said: "All that you are doing is no good. This man does not come back to us. There is but one means to bring him, and that is, to make away with the husband, for the latter, once dead, the young man of the Alcazar will marry her." He replied: "You must not think of such a thing. You will compromise both me and yourself." Later she came to him to say that the husband was very sick. He had been working in a copper factory, and had been ill for a long time. He gave her on one occasion magnesia, and on another, when she again applied to him, bicarbonate of soda.

President—Was it not arsenic you delivered to her; a large quantity of it was found in the body of GABRIEL?

Accused—It was not I that gave it to him.

The woman GABRIEL—When I went to him to have my fortune told he proposed to me to poison my husband.

President—JOYE, do you persist in asserting that you did not give arsenic?

Accused—I gave bicarbonate, and I think that woman will confirm what I say, (pointing to the woman FLAYOL.)

The Procureur-General—But it is written throughout the whole of your preliminary examination that you admitted that it was arsenic. You say in it: "The cousin came for the powder." "What powder?" asked the Judge d'Instruction? "Arsenic." "Yes, arsenic," is your reply.

President—How much money did you receive from Mme. GABRIEL?

Accused—I received nothing.

Mme. GABRIEL—I sent him a hundred francs by my cousin.

Accused—I did not get them.

President—How do you explain the fact that Mme. GABRIEL subscribed two bills of four hundred francs for you?

Accused—She drew them at the time she was about to sell her business, in order to make them figure as a debt. Out of these eight hundred francs she was to give me four hundred for my trouble in the sale which I made of her establishment.

President—You contradict yourself. In your preliminary examination you say that out of these eight hundred francs you were to receive four for having given her the arsenic which killed her husband.

Pressed by questions, the accused now acknowledged that he had consented to give poison to the woman DYE to kill her husband.

President—Did not the woman, LAMBERT, go to you to ask you for poison for a woman in the Quartier de Calvaire, who wanted to get rid of her husband?

Accused—Yes; she came for that and other things. She asked me for something to produce abortion in three young girls. "What!" I said to her; "you occupy yourself with business of that kind?" "Oh! I do business in everything," was her reply. [Prolonged laughter.]

President—I request the audience to restrain their mirth. The case is of too grave a character for anything of that kind. (Addressing the accused)—How did it happen that every one applied to you when there was a question of poisoning? You had then a certain notoriety for that?

Accused—Was I not drawn into it by a crowd of women? [Prolonged sensation.]

At 7 o'clock the President adjourned the Court.

PRUSSIA.

The Needle Gun—Dissatisfaction with it in the Army—Experiments with New Weapons—Probable Substitution—A Rival for the Chassepot.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

Considerable excitement has existed in military circles during the past two or three months, with regard to several breech-loading rifles of new patterns, which throw into the shade the famous needle gun, with which Prussia broke the military power of Austria at Sadowa, and cowed France into receding from her designs against Luxemburg and the left bank of the Rhine. Superior as was that formidable weapon to the ordinary muzzle-loader, the progress of invention soon left it far behind; and Prussia already finds herself as much in the rear of other nations as she was in advance two years ago. The Chassepot, which "did wonders" at Mentano against GARIBALDI'S patriot army, surpasses the needle gun in several important particulars. It is less complicated, and therefore less liable to get out of order; it is more accurate, and has a much longer range, and can be more rapidly loaded and discharged. An army furnished with this weapon would surpass one armed with the needle gun in about the same ratio that the Prussians surpassed the Austrians in the late war.

In this dilemma, and with the possibility of a war with France staring them in the face, the military authorities of Prussia looked about for some means to maintain their superiority, and a great many inventions and improvements were submitted to their for trial. Among others was a gun invented by Mr. MORGANSTERN, of your City. It was subjected to very severe tests at the military shooting at Spandau, last month, with the most encouraging results. The Board made a very favorable report of the experiments, from which it appears that the first trial was for penetration. Six shots were fired at a target of pine boards, placed at a distance of 200 yards, each board being one inch thick, and separated from each other by one inch of free space. A penetration of 4¼ inches was obtained.

Shots were then fired for precision—first at 200 yards, and afterward at 450. The Board desired to extend their trial to 600 yards, but as the gun was not sighted for this range, the experiment had to be abandoned.

For rapidity of fire, the inventor fired twenty rounds twice, making in all forty, at the rate of twenty per minute, without aiming, and placed, respectively, four and three shots in the target. A Sergeant from the troops under the command of the Board fired eleven shots in the same time, and made eleven hits in a target six feet high by eight feet wide. Mr. MORGANSTERN afterward fired sixteen shots per minute, placing fourteen shots in the target. During these trials the mechanism worked perfectly well.

At last a trial was made of cartridges, weakened at the heads by filing, to test the security of the chamber. Two tightly-filled shells, so prepared, burst, but were withdrawn by the ejector. Two others, the heads of which were nearly filed off all round, had the heads blown off, the remainder of the shells sticking in the chamber. The breech block remained perfectly firm and secure during these experiments. In all 145 shots were fired from the gun without missing fire, and all the shells were drawn out by the extractor. One shell split slightly and occasioned the escape of a little gas.

The Board conclude their report in the following words:

After the results of the above-mentioned short trials, the undersigned Board is of the opinion that the Morganstern rifle is one to be classed among the best of the arms hitherto tried, and further, in durability and safeness of lock mechanism, it not only surpasses guns of similar construction, but it has been brought to a high state of perfection by the breech block and lock constituting a unit in the system.

(Signed)
VON FRULINONG, Major.
VON KORNATSKY, Captain.
PETERSON, Captain.
LOTTS, Captain.
REINHARD, First Lieutenant.
The Board of the Military Shooting School.

Though delighted, in one sense, with the result of these experiments, the military authorities of Prussia feel that the comparative inefficiency of the needle gun places them in an awkward quandary in respect to France, and even in respect to Austria. Their Government has immense quantities of this weapon in store, beside those in the hands of the army, and the expense of rearming the troops would be enormous, and in the present state of the national finances well-nigh impossible; and yet, if the present disturbed condition of affairs in Europe should result in war, Prussia would be found at a terrible disadvantage, and perhaps lose the ascendency which the needle gun gave her at Sadowa.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter from Treasurer Spinner Relative to a Speedy Return to Specie Payments—His Financial Plan Contrasted with Others.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1868.

The following letter has been written by Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, to Hon. David Wilder, for many years Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts, concerning the different views which have been presented on the resumption of specie payments.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and suggestive letter of the 16th instant has been received. If I have done anything that presented your views in a false light, and thus misrepresented them I regret exceedingly, and I assure you that nothing was further from my intention. All your suggestions in the former and in the present communication, are well worthy of serious consideration, and my desire is and has been that they should be fairly presented and duly weighed before the final action of Congress on and the settlement of the great questions of the day. We both have the same object in view. We differ only as to the way by which it is to be reached. So we can each go on pointing the way that each thinks the best, and if the safe haven of permanent resumption of specie payments shall be reached by the way indicated by you, I shall be better satisfied with that result than if it shall be found that it can be accomplished only by the longer and more tedious road, that I think it necessary to pass over, in order that we may reach more surely the desired place of commercial and national security and prosperity. You now say that you have no fear in case of resumption, that specie would be called for, as experience here for many years has shown that it is not that we need so much as paper measured by it, but founded upon and representing legitimate mercantile transactions in property which is at all times readily convertible.

"Paper measured by it;" that is, paper measured by specie. Well, that all sounds very well, but it is not quite so clear how commercial paper is to be measured by specie that is only imagination, and which really does not exist. In any country not in a state of suspension, it is precisely the actual amount of specie that such country possesses that constitutes the measure of the value of all commercial paper, and of all the salable commodities of that country as well. Coin is to commerce what the balance wheel is to a watch, or the "governor" to a steam engine; it is a check and a regulator. If it is not always the measure of all commodities, it certainly adjusts their price and relative value to each other by its own standard. An engine without a "governor," if put in motion would run on unchecked from fast to faster, and faster still, till at length by the force of centrifugal power its wheels would burst, and the fragments would fly off in tangents. A system of national and commercial credits that has not this gold "governor," may in time of small credits, and with a belief that such a governor does exist, move on for a time in seeming security. But the unerring and inexorable laws of commercial adjustment cannot be long set at naught, and sooner or later the sure punishment for its violation will overwhelm communities, when, unfortunately, the innocent and guilty will suffer alike. It is to guard against such commercial disruptions and universal "burst-ups" that the gold check is indispensably necessary.

You go on to say that you "believe that the conversion of all currency obligations, public and private, into those payable in specie, at a fair valuation, (say seventy-five cents on the dollar,) would at once put us on safe footing, and liberate two hundred millions of useless gold now held by those who are obliged unwillingly to use it in paying duties and interest on the public debt." You state it as your opinion that "this consolidation would not impair the validity of contracts, as we did by suspension, because it would assuredly give creditors the same value or purchasing power they claim, though the number of dollars would be less." Now, if it is right to force by a law of Congress such a commutation scheme to pay 75 per cent. in gold for the par of the promises of the Government, so that private debtors may thus pay their creditors, then it would seem to be equally right for the Government itself to pay its debts due its creditors in the same way. Such a compromise would, at a blow, strike out one quarter of the entire indebtedness of the country. If the Government should avail itself of such an expedient, the national debt would be reduced more than $600,000,000. Would the world think this honest?

The proposition that you make to apply in the cases of private or individual debts, is substantially and practically the same as that proposed by Gen. Butler for the payment of the public debt. Yours has the advantage of his in this: it fixes the value of the Government's promises to pay at 75 cents on the dollar, while his, as I understand it, would leave them at an uncertain amount, that would probably, in a short time, carry them down to a very low figure. If this is not repudiation to the extent of at least one-quarter of the amount of all our debts, it comes so near it that it would puzzle the ingenuity of a sharp lawyer to find a difference. At best it is the offer of an insolvent and dishonored debtor to compromise with his creditor, and to compound his debt due him on a basis different from that on which it was contracted. Your brave old commonwealth to-day presents, through two of her gifted sons, one in the Senate and the other in the House of Representatives of the United States, the two extremes of our financial problem. You and I are not so wide apart as they. The one is ardent and earnest in urging that an almost immediate resumption of specie payments is necessary to the country's salvation. The other feels equally sure that it would be better for public and private interests that specie payments should be indefinitely postponed. The one comes near to the belief that "the way to resumption is to resume." It would not bring a drowned man to life, to repeat ever so often that "the way to resuscitation is to resuscitate." Neither will the other cry avail. Patient application of the proper means are necessary in either case. The other extreme, the putting off the time for effort indefinitely, is equally dangerous; for unless the subject is treated in time, it may be eternally too late.

I am strongly inclined in favor of the measure proposed by Gov. Morton in the Senate. I would, however, prefer to see the bill amended in various particulars; the two leading ones are—first, the banks should not be permitted to remain in a state of suspension for a day, much less for six months, as he proposes, after resumption by the Treasury of the United States; and second, the dividends on the Government stocks belonging to the banks, but held in trust by the Treasurer as security for the redemption of their circulating notes should be retained by the Treasurer, and not be paid over to the banks to be held by them until the day of resumption; and the retention of these dividends by the Treasurer should commence a year earlier than proposed by the bill. If it is right to give the banks six months after the Government shall have resumed, at the end of which they shall resume, then it would seem equally right that individual debtors to the banks should have another six months after resumption by the banks before they shall be required to make payment in coin or its equivalent. Resumption, to be successful, must be simultaneous. The three estates—the people, the banks and the Government—must stand together, or they will fail and fall together. The banks will not be able to stand without the assistance of the Government, and the Government being the indorser of the notes of the banks to the amount of $300,000,000, would probably fail if the banks should fail; and the people, unfortunately for themselves, could but follow in the wake of the other two. A simultaneous resumption would not be unaptly represented by a tripod, or a three-sided pyramid, each side leaning against and at the same time supporting the other two sides. If the dividends are retained but for one and a half years, as proposed by the bill, they would amount to but nine per cent. To commence the retention a year earlier would give them fifteen per cent. in gold on the day of resumption. This certainly would seem to be little enough, and as this gold would form a part of the banks' reserve, as required by law, it would be no new hardship nor unreasonable demand. If the dividends are paid over to the banks, they will be apt, if they have any reason, to reason thus: "Gold is now at a premium of thirty-five per cent. As the day of resumption draws near and nearer the premium will constantly become less and less. Therefore it will be well for us to sell our gold now when the premium is high, and buy it back again by and bye when the premium will be low." Will not this redemption be too great for the dividend consciences of some of those soulless corporations to resist? The danger would be that when the day of resumption drew near, many of these banks would be in the market buying gold, and in consequence of this urgent demand, the price, instead of being at par, might command such a premium as to prove desired resumption little less than a fizzle and a failure. If the gold is retained in the Treasury to be delivered to the banks a few days before the time fixed upon for resumption, this danger would be avoided. The interest of the Government is simply the interest of the people. The banks can have no antagonistic interest, for commercial misfortunes to their customers would be hazardous, if not fatal to them. In a word, your plan contemplates the striking down instantly, at one blow, the nominal value of the United States legal-tender note to an arbitrary value of only three-fourths of its face value. Gov. Morton's bill, on the contrary, aims to appreciate the Government note, that now stands at about seventy-five cents, as compared with the gold dollar, by degrees, from day to day, running for two and a half years, making the appreciation about one per cent. about every twenty-six days, until on the day of resumption the "greenback" dollar note shall have made itself the equal in commercial value of the gold dollar. The one plan would tear down and is forced and violent, and would cause jar, confusion, and mischief, not only in monetary, but in all business affairs. The other proposes to build up and foster the appreciation of the greenback to the par value of gold by a process so gradual, gentle, steady and smooth that the change would scarce be perceptible by the debtor or creditor, and both alike would be able to meet their business calculations and business arrangements from time to time during the process of appreciation with such accuracy and certainty that no serious harm could come to either class.

No one in or out of Congress, whether of the public press or otherwise, should insist upon having his preconcerted opinions adopted in all particulars. Friendly, fair and calm discussion can do no possible harm, and may do much good. The attrition of mind against mind will probably work out the problem in a satisfactory manner. Few great achievements are the product of a single mind. All who have the interest of the country at heart should be willing to give and take, and so this question will probably be settled; not the very best way that it possibly might be, but so as to be the average best judgment of the people. When so settled, all interests must stand together, supporting and strengthening each the other. Each and all, after making sacrifices for full preparation for the earliest safe day for resumption, must then make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for the desired good, and the happy consummation will be certainly and permanently attained. Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. David Wilder, State-house, Boston, Mass.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Story of a Proposed Night Attack at Fredericksburg—Denial of its Truth by Gen. Jubal A. Early.

DRUMMONDVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, Dec. 10, 1868.

To the Editors of the Savannah Morning News:

The communication to your paper, over the signature of "A Virginian," in reference to Pollard's statement that Gen. Jackson "once recommended a night attack to be made by assailants stripped naked and armed with Bowie knives," with your comments, I have met with in another journal, and I trust it will not be considered obtrusive on my part to make a statement of facts coming within my knowledge, and going to show that there was no foundation either for Pollard's statement or that of your correspondent.

Of what little is left us there is nothing which we should guard with more care than the sacred memory of fallen heroes; and in the case of Gen. Jackson it is more necessary to protect his reputation against the commentaries of injudicious friends than even the assaults of open enemies.

I served under Gen. Jackson from the beginning of the battle of Malvern Hill to his death, and I was personally present as a brigade or division commander in every battle in which he participated during that period from the beginning to the close of the engagements, except the battle of Chancellorsville proper, at which time I had a separate duty assigned me at Fredericksburg. I served with him longer than any other general officers of his command, and I was a division commander in his corps longer than any who survived the war. It will therefore be seen that it is not inappropriate that I should say something when statements are ostentatiously put forth which, however intended, are calculated to bring discredit on the great and pure soldier and Christian who gave his life to his country's defence.

I have not seen Mr. Pollard's article in *Putnam's Monthly*, and all I know of it is what I see in the communication to your paper, and your own comments. I can undertake to assert, with the most perfect confidence, that Gen. Jackson could not have made such a proposition as that mentioned by Pollard, because it was a moral impossibility for him to have done it. Gladiators, in ancient times, or the members of the prize-ring in modern times, might strip for their brutal contests, but there is a sentiment among all civilized Christian people which would prevent a decent man from being as brave when stripped naked as when his nakedness is concealed by his usual covering. A naked sword is more terrible than a sheathed one, but there is no reason why a naked man should be more terrible than a well-clad one; and certainly at the battle of Fredericksburg, in the middle of December, a body of naked assailants would soon become so paralyzed by the cold that the enemy would have had no trouble in dealing with them. Gen. Jackson not only could not have made so foolish, so absurd a proposition at Fredericksburg, or anywhere else, for these reasons, but he could not have done it for the simple and conclusive reason that at no time were the bowie-knives to be had. In the very beginning of the war some men carried with them into the service bowie knives, but they were never very plenty, and the only military use I ever knew to be made of them was in aiding to throw up a slight intrenchment the day after the fight at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run. After that time they were generally abandoned, or if used at all, used only for chopping fuel. I don't think that in Gen. Jackson's entire corps enough could have been found to arm one company, and there were certainly none in the ordnance department.

Your correspondent states, as corroborative of Pollard's statement, that at Fredericksburg, on the night of the 15th of December, 1862, after the enemy's repulse, a council of war was held by the Confederate chiefs, at which Gen. Jackson "suggested that the artillery of the First and Second Corps, his and Longstreet's, should be collected upon the hills directly in front of the town, and a heavy fire opened upon it, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist, to distinguish them from the enemy, and, under cover of the artillery fire, force their way into the town and bayonet all who were not similarly attired." This suggestion, your correspondent says, was adopted but not carried out; and he further says, "it was afterward told by men of the Second Corps that they had received orders to strip to their waist." Your comments on Pollard's statement are very just, though you seem to concede the correctness of that of your correspondent. Not doubting the sincerity of your correspondent's belief in what he states, yet, if he has no better authority for it than the uncontradicted statement of some army correspondent, or a camp rumor, I will say that he has very bad authority. There were numerous erroneous statements which found their way into the newspapers and went uncontradicted, as there were many false reports in camp which obtained credence sometimes even from officers. Gen. Lee never thought it consistent with his position to contradict any of the many erroneous statements put afloat during the war, and he discouraged everything of the kind on the part of his officers. I know his views on that subject, because, on one occasion when I had corrected a misstatement of a correspondent in regard to some of my own operations, he gave me privately a gentle rebuke, which disclosed his own views and effectually prevented me from repeating the indiscretion. The reasons which govern military men, especially such military men as Gens. Lee and Jackson, are very different from those which govern politicians in dealing with newspaper statements. Nothing, therefore, is to be inferred in favor of the truth of an anonymous statement in regard to the military operations in the Army of Northern Virginia because it has gone uncontradicted.

The statement of your correspondent, if true, shows either that Gen. Jackson proposed to commit a very great blunder, or that Gen. Lee was guilty of an unpardonable negligence.

I think there is as little truth in that statement as there is in the one made by Pollard; and I will state the following facts to show why I think so:

At the battle of Fredericksburg I commanded a division in Gen. Jackson's corps, (the Second,) and my division met a part of the enemy, who had broken through our lines on the right, and drove him back into the plains beyond—a fact which will be well recollected by some of your readers, as a Georgia brigade (Lawton's, afterward Gordon's,) led in the attack, and greatly distinguished itself. Two of my brigades, which had met the enemy and aided in his repulse, then occupied portions of the front line for the rest of the day; and it was very apparent to us that, while the enemy's attack had been repulsed, he had a very large force that had not been engaged, which still threatened another attack on our right. Late in the afternoon Gen. Jackson did determine to attack the enemy after the repulse of the attacks on our left, and I was ordered to the lead in the proposed attack with my infantry, preceded by artillery, while Gen. D. H. Hill followed me with his division in support. Everything was got ready for the attack, and the movement was begun, but the enemy opened such a terrific fire from his artillery, which swept all the wide plain in our front, that Gen. Jackson, who was out with the advance, countermanded his orders, because, as he says in his report, "the first gun had hardly moved forward from the wood a hundred yards when the enemy's artillery reopened, and so completely swept our front as to satisfy me that the proposed movement should be abandoned." It was getting dark when this movement was abandoned; and it was well that it was given up, for the enemy had an immense force of infantry, that had not been engaged, massed in the road which ran through the middle of the river bottoms behind the high, thick and solid embankment of earth which served as an enclosure for the adjacent fields, and furnished a breastwork coextensive with our whole front on this part of the line, and much stronger than the famous stone wall at the base of Marye's Hill. There was a similar embankment on the other side of the road, forming a second line, and the front one had been pierced in numerous places for artillery, so that from behind it a storm of canister and rifle balls would have belched forth that would have rendered it utterly impossible for anything to live while passing over the open plain of about a mile in width between us and the road. However ready they were to obey the orders of their General to advance, there was not a man of all the force ordered forward, whether in the front or in support, that did not breathe freer when the countermand came.

Much has been said in unofficial quarters about Gen. Jackson's supposed proposition to drive the enemy into the river, but it will be seen from the foregoing statement that he did not make the attempt, and was compelled to abandon it. I did not hear of any other proposition to attack the enemy on that occasion.

A little after dark on that day I received an order from Gen. Jackson to take my brigade to the rear to enable them to get rations and rest, preparatory to their taking position on the front line for the next day, which I was not able to do because no troops came to my relief. About midnight another order came for Jackson's old division, then under Brig.-Gen. Taliaferro, and since, to relieve A. P. Hill's division, on the front line, at moonrise, which was then after middle of the night, as the moon was in the last quarter. Taliaferro did move up—my brigades being already in the front—and our former position on the second line was taken by D. H. Hill, while A. P. Hill retired to the rear to rest and recruit his men. There was no order to make the men strip to the waist for an attack, or for any attack, but our orders were to await the renewal of the enemy's attack next day. The first I have ever heard of the proposal your correspondent mentions is his statement of it. I think that if there had been any order for the men to strip I would certainly have heard of that. There was a silly story published in some of the papers that at a council of war, held that night, Gen. Jackson fell into a doze, and when waked up and asked what his opinion was, he replied, "Drive 'em in the river; drive 'em in the river." But no one who knew the General's exemplary piety and very temperate habits, is it to be presumed, gave a particle of credence to the story. I heard of no council of war at all, either then or afterwards, except from the foolish report alluded to.

It is morally impossible that the statement of your correspondent can be correct, for these reasons: Burnside's army consisted of three grand divisions, each an army of itself under Sumner, Franklin and Hooker respectively. Franklin's grand division had attacked our right, and Sumner's our left, while Hooker remained comparatively inactive. After Sumner's repulse the whole of Hooker's grand division crossed over to the support, though a small part of it made another advance against Marye's Hill, the greater part remained intact to cover the reformation of the troops that had been engaged. Franklin still remained confronting our right, and in such strong force and position as to have compelled Gen. Jackson to desist from his attempted attack from the flank. The second corps would have had to march more than five miles to get to Fredericksburg, by any route open to it, and there was not the first preparation made for such a march. To have moved that corps from the right would have been the abandonment to the enemy of all that part of the line to stake everything on the proposed attack, for if that failed the left was untenable with the enemy in possession of the right. The difficulties of advancing upon the enemy in Fredericksburg from the hills in the rear, were even greater than on the right because of the impracticable character of the ground. There was no such evidence of the demoralization of the enemy as that mentioned; for though his assaulting columns were repulsed with great slaughter they always had many reserves to fall back on. The expedient of stripping to the waist would have been a very shallow one, as the night was very dark in the forepart, and in the latter part, when the moon rose, a heavy fog overhung the river bottoms, including the town, while our men did not wear white shirts, and in the dark, at a little distance, it would have been impossible to tell a man without a jacket from one with a jacket. If this had furnished the means of telling the men apart, the advantage would have been all with the enemy, who would have awaited the attack in compact form, while our men would have to separate into innumerable parties to get through the streets. In an attack of this sort it would have been impossible to preserve any control of our men, and they would have gotten into inextricable confusion. A large portion of our men (more than a third) had no bayonets, as the greater part of the arms had been picked up on previous battle-fields without bayonets. Our men always dreaded night attacks from the fear of encountering each other, and none knew this better than Gen. Jackson.

I do not believe that Gen. Jackson made the proposal, and I am perfectly satisfied that the attack, if attempted, would have resulted in a terrible disaster to us—greater, perhaps, than would have attended an attack from our right. Gen. Jackson's staff at that time, with the exception of his two aids, was afterward my own staff for a considerable period, and I never heard an intimation from any member of it that the proposal had been made. Burnside's army was in such a condition that he did propose a renewal of the attack next day, and was only induced to desist from it by the earnest protest of his officers—not because of the demoralization of the army, but because of the strength of our position. To have abandoned that position would have been to yield our advantage.

There is another reason, which to me is a most potent one, and that is because I know that the boldest man in his strategic movements and his tactics on the field of battle in all the Army of Northern Virginia, Stonewall Jackson not excepted, was Gen. Robert E. Lee. Yes, under that calm and dignified exterior there beat one of the boldest hearts and dwelt one of the most daring minds that ever inspired the commander of an army. He required no council of war to urge him to deeds of boldness, and I never heard of a council of war during the whole history of that army under his command. It is true that he often conferred with his corps commanders, and sometimes with subordinates intrusted with special duties, but it was not to catch inspiration from their counsels, but to instil into them a portion of his own daring spirit. Gen. Jackson had his confidence in a preëminent degree, because he was always ready to second with alacrity the plans of the commanding General: and no one felt the loss of that invaluable Lieutenant more than Gen. Lee himself did.

To satisfy any one of what I say in regard to Gen. Lee, it is only necessary for him to examine the yet unwritten history of that unparalleled campaign from the Rapidan to the James, of the operations on the line of defences around Richmond and Petersburg, and of the retreat for more than a hundred miles to Appomattox Court-house—a place that will remain forever famous, not as the scene of triumph for the invader with his untold legions, but as the scene of the struggle of that great heart and that great mind which so reluctantly surrendered the small remnant of less than nine thousand of the Army of Northern Virginia with arms in their hands.

Gen. Jackson did enough to establish his reputation on an enduring foundation as one of the greatest soldiers, heroes, patriots and Christians ever produced by any country or age. Let his fame, therefore, rest on his deeds, and let not his pure name be connected with wild and absurd propositions and schemes, either for the purpose of adding to his glory or obscuring that of any of his compeers. Who is it that claims to have known his secret thoughts and purposes? If he had any faults as a commander, it was his extreme reticence, that often left his immediate subordinates in ignorance of his purposes until they were called upon to act. Was it likely that strangers to him personally should know more of his views than those who immediately surrounded him? The wild schemes with which his name is sometimes identified are calculated to do as much damage to his character as a soldier as some of the exaggerated accounts in regard to his religious devotions and opinions are calculated to do to the earnest, truthful and spotless nature of his Christian character.

J. A. EARLY.

THE ARREST OF MR. BOWLES.

The Small Spite of a "Great" Operator—Details of James Fisk, Jr.'s Last Coup d'Etat.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 24.

The brief dispatch from New-York Tuesday night, announcing the arrest of Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Republican*, and his incarceration in Ludlow-street Jail, took the public by surprise, but no more than the event itself occasioned the victim of the petty spite of James Fisk, Jr., at whose instance the arrest was made. Mr. Bowles had been spending several days in New-York, in fact had been in that City more or less for several weeks, as Mrs. Bowles was staying there on account of ill health. Fisk well knew of his presence there; indeed, had served upon him on Monday a notice of the dismissal of the libel suit began against the *Republican*, for $50,000, a few weeks ago, and the beginning of a new suit before the New-York courts. He could have arrested Mr. Bowles at any time, but full of malice, he arranged with all the small cunning that characterizes the successful peddler, to have the arrest made when it would be impossible to go through the necessary forms of Mr. Bowles's immediate release, and to necessitate his spending a night in jail; and by the aid of his obedient tools, the plan was successfully carried out. Moreover, it is apparent now that Mr. Bowles's movements had been carefully watched by spies for some days previous, so as to be sure and select a time and place that would prevent the miscarriage of the plan.

The arrest took place soon after 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, in the corridor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. Bowles was standing there in conversation with Mr. Wm. Bond, of New-York, and Mr. Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, when the Sheriff's officers seized him roughly, presenting at the same time a writ from the notorious Justice McCunn, and hurried him to the door and thence to a carriage which was in waiting. No resistance was made or contemplated, of course, and the actions of the officers were violent and ungentlemanly beyond anything their trade would seem to demand in such a case. Though seized so suddenly, Mr. Bowles thought at once of the cause of his arrest, and thoughtful, more than anything else, of the effect the news might have on Mrs. Bowles, he managed to say to Mr. Bond, "This is about the Fisk business," and to request him to convey the intelligence to his wife at the Albemarle Hotel, when he was driven rapidly to the Ludlow-street jail.

On arrival there, Mr. Bowles requested the privilege of writing a note to his wife, also, to Mr. Fisk's counsel. Writing materials for the letters were furnished with reluctance, and their preparation hurried by the officers; but, though quickly ready, the latter were found to have disappeared, and the jailer, though civil, professed inability to send the notes that night. But by 10 o'clock many persons in the City had got wind of the affair, and began to gather at the jail; among them Mr. Bond, Mr. Charles A. Dana of the *Sun*; Mr. George Bliss, Mr. Hugh Hastings, formerly of Albany; Gen. Arthur and others. The jailer refused to allow any of these gentlemen to see the prisoner, on the ground that the prison was closed at 5 o'clock; but he seemed willing to stretch his authority in other cases, and allowed other prisoners to receive visitors freely; a privilege that was especially noticeable in the case of a lawyer who had been committed for libel but an hour before Mr. Bowles. The latter was allowed to see the cards of his friends, however, and the jailer no longer having any excuse for not sending the letters Mr. Bowles had written, allowed notes to be sent to Mrs. Bowles and to Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Clarence A. Seward, leading counsel of Mr. Fisk. Mr. Field received the note the same night, and made unsuccessful attempts to find his distinguished client; but without avail. Mr. George Bliss at once took it upon himself to hunt up the Sheriff, with whom he is acquainted, and who, he thought, would reciprocate previous favors shown him. That high official was finally found at a party at the house of Mr. A. L. Brown in Fifth-avenue, given in honor of the election of Mayor Hall, and where Fisk, McCunn, and all he Tammany managers were assembled, and Fisk and his cronies were laughing over the neat little stroke of business he had done. The Sheriff professed ignorance of the arrest; but he was very non-committal about release, would do nothing, and was in fact speedily got out of sight by his superiors. Mr. Hugh Hastings, also, thought he had some claims for decent treatment from the Sheriff, and at a later hour in the night that gentleman, together with Gen. Arthur and Mr. Bliss, went to the Sheriff's house; but with all their ringing of the door-bell and persistent knocking, the Sheriff was not to be raised, nor could he be found during the night, though the three gentlemen named above "made a night of it" in their efforts to secure Mr. Bowles' release.

Meantime the prisoner was allowed to select the best quarters the jail afforded. He had the run of one story of the building, and had for a sleeping apartment a room of good size, comfortably furnished and moderately clean. He was not put in a cell, nor locked into his room. Except that he could not leave the building, there was little to remind him that he was a prisoner, and he obtained such rest as was possible, in view of the circumstances and the excitement attending the arrest.

With the dawn of the morning the game was up, and it only remained to go through the legal forms to secure release. And then was positive embarrassment from the amount and the quality of the assistance offered. Mr. Fisk must have seen then, if he had not thought of it before, what a great thing it is to have friends; and indeed strangers as well as friends flocked to the jail with tenders of assistance and sympathy. Besides residents of New-York, there appeared at an early hour Mr. W. K. Baker, of this city, Judge Colt, of Pittsfield; Congressman Dawes, Mr. Sylvander Johnson and Mr. Blackinton, of North Adams, and Mr. Frederick Billings, of California; and among the residents of New-York, Mr. Ledyard F. Bill, brother of Gurdon Bill, of this city, Mr. George Bliss, Mr. Clarence Seward, Mr. Blake, son-in-law of Gen. Dix, Mr. A. A. Sellover, Mr. O. D. Munn of the *Scientific American*, Mr. Hugh Hastings and Mr. Cyrus W. Field,—were earliest and most pressing in their offers of add; while Mr. E. W. Stoughton, an eminent lawyer, and who is ranked as a friend and counsellor of the "Erie ring," proffered his legal services free of expense. Mr. Bliss at once took in hand the procuring of a bail bond; but brief as the time was which was required for its preparation, the indignation of Mr. Cyrus W. Field could not brook the delay, and, with Mr. Clarence Seward, he started for another bail bond, and actually returned with it first. So, with two bonds for $50,000 each, guaranteeing his appearance when wanted, the severity of the law and of James Fisk, Jr., was satisfied, the prison doors swung open, and before 11 o'clock Mr. Bowles was free again. The sureties upon the two bonds are A. A. Sellover and Cyrus W. Field upon one, and Hugh Hastings, Ellot C. Cowdin and H. G. Harquand upon the othrr. The bail required seems high in proportion to any offence Mr. Bowles has committed, but had it been a hundred times as great it could easily have been obtained.

So ends another chapter of the Fisk libel suit. The $50,000 damages which Mr. Fisk claims for what the *Republican* has said about him, he is not likely to obain very soon, if the case is ever brought to trial, which is very doubtful. But he has succeeded in adding to his cheap notoriety, and he has also compelled Mr. Bowles to spend one night in jail. For a personal annoyance of this kind, for a little mean revenge that he saw no means of satiating any other way, the whole arrest was carefully planned and as thoroughly executed by a compiaisant Judge and a willing Sheriff of New-York.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

A Prominent Delawarean's Views of the Matter—The Custom a Relic of Slavery.

We have been permitted to read a private letter, written by a leading official in the State of Delaware, on the subject of the whipping-post and pillory, and from its pages the following extracts have been made:

"These punishments of whipping and pillorying, and also that compelling the criminal to wear the letter "C" on the outer garment for a certain length of time, are but remnants of the old English law, which was once in full force in all our States, but has since, happily, been repealed in all but one—our own. Delaware has abrogated the worst points of the law, however. It used to be in this State that in addition to being whipped, a man's ears were cropped, and his body branded with a hot iron, and besides, he was sold as a slave, or servant, white men, as well as black. The whipping of white women was done away with ten or twelve years ago. The sale of white men I have often witnessed. It eventually became a mere farce, the price paid being only nominal, and the purchasers never troubling themselves about the matter afterward. A black man, however, (until after the late war had commenced,) always commanded full value. The Civil Rights bill, of course, prevented any further sales of men, after its passage, and that custom has been buried forever. The pillory has been rendered more humane by the increasing civilization of the people. It used to happen frequently that the unhappy individuals were pelted with all sorts of filth, such as rotten eggs, garbage, street-mud, &c., as they stood in the pillory, but that is not now allowed by the authorities. It used to be the custom, in Wilmington, many years ago, to drum vagrants through and out of the town, but that has been abolished by law. While the law was in vogue, the High Constable led the vagrant through the public streets, followed by a drummer beating his drum, while the rabble pelted the wretch with every kind of filth. This treatment was continued until the procession had crossed the Brandywine, and was beyond the town limits. The opinion prevalent among Delawareans that the whipping-post and pillory are preventives of crime, is a great mistake. The "old gray-headed man" mentioned in the northern papers as having been punished recently at New-Castle for stealing, has been whipped and pilloried several times. His name is George Klutch, and he is an arrant thief, who cannot be thus cured. Delaware is a small State, as you know, with hardly any point in it more than fifteen miles from the Maryland or Pennsylvania line, and when the criminal is sentenced to wear the letter "C" on his clothing conspicuously, he crosses the border, and flees into one of the adjoining States. The whipping is soon forgotten, also. Wilmington at the late city election was carried by the Republicans by 300 majority, and at the State election by a diminished majority, but in the State the Copperheads carried everything. We have the remnants of old Pro-Slavery feeling here, just as intense in its measure as they have in Georgia. The Republicans are as a unit in demanding that the National Congress shall give us universal suffrage. Enfranchise the black men and they will add nearly 4,000 voters to the Republican ranks in the State.

Christmas Pastoral.

To the Diocese of Western New York and Central New-York:

REVEREND BRETHREN AND BRETHREN OF THE LAITY: The joyful feast of the nativity affords me the opportunity to greet you in the Lord, and to wish you and your families a Happy Christmas and many blessed returns of this season of peace and good will. The Holy Scriptures bid us to rejoice in the Lord always; the Church appoints divers times and seasons of special commemoration, in accordance with Scripture. I trust your churches will be crowded on Christmas morning, and that your children will be with you, in their place, to bless and magnify the Holy Child of Bethlehem. The Christmas feast, thus kept, will promote your domestic happiness for the year. It is an institution of the greatest value to the Christian household. Make your children happy on the day and through the Christmas season, which lasts till Twelfth-night, and gives room for all kinds of reasonable and innocent enjoyment that may be associated with God's unspeakable gift. In their pastoral letter the House of Bishops has warned you, lately, against the contaminating influence of amusements that are not pure, and that ought to shock every Christian; but, at the same time they encourage you to promote, in every way consistent with other duties, the attractiveness of your homes. Now the Christmas season is one with which your children should learn to connect all their tenderest emotions and all their delights as children. It should be forever associated with a mother's love. Strive to gather all the family around the altar first, and then around the happy domestic table. Remember the absent in prayers, and by epistles and by gifts. Be specially mindful of the far-distant child, and let the heart warm toward even the prodigal son or the offending daughter. Banish all grudges; forgive enemies for Christ's sake, and close the year in such wise as that you may begin another, if the Lord will, in "perfect charity with all the world." I need not urge you to remember the poor at this season. What churchman can do otherwise? Who can sit down to his Christmas board, that has not, first, put something on a poor man's table? This you will be sure to attend to, remembering Him who was rich and for us became so poor. But it is my duty to remind you of the canonical offerings on Christmas day, in behalf of the infirm clergy and the widows of deceased clergymen. In a very special manner these represent the Master; they have given their lives to His service, and is it a great matter that they should reap your worldly things? Where would be your social joys, to say nothing of your eternal hopes, if there were none to preach the gospel, and to minister to you, in the spirit of lifelong and self-denial for the love of Christ? Brethren, the grace of the Lord Jesus be with you all. Amen. Your affectionate Bishop,

A. CLEVELAND COXE.

SEE-HOUSE, Buffalo, 1868.

The Rumored Sale of the Newport Steamers.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec 21.

The rumor that James Fiske, Jr., had purchased, on account of the Erie Railroad, the Newport steamers, is incorrect in fact, though future operations look to some such consummation. The steamers of the Bristol line were withdrawn, upon an agreement with the Newport Company, till the 1st of April, 1869. So far as future operations are concerned, nothing definite has yet transpired, but there is no doubt that a consolidation, looking to the interests of Boston as well as New-York, will soon be made. Mr. Fiske was expected in Boston to-day, but certain complications will necessitate his stay in New-York probably during the week.

The Fate of an Emigrant Family.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Dec. 17.

Last year a family from East Tennessee emigrated to Indiana, and settled in one of the low, swampy regions for which that State is celebrated. They had not been there a month when all of them were taken ill, two with fever and ague, one with dysentery and two small children with a complaint which the attending physician could not make out. The mother died of lung fever, the father of congestive chills, two of the children of typhoid fever and one of dysentery, leaving only a daughter who, after a long illness, sufficiently recovered to travel, and passed through Nashville yesterday, on her way to friends whom she left in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Railroad Combinations in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Post, Dec. 23.

The Erie Railroad Company are reported to be in negotiation for the New-London Northern Railroad, which runs from New-London to Grout's Corners. The object of this purchase is said to be to secure a through route from New-York to Boston, in connection with the Erie Road. This would be done by putting on a line of boats to New-London, connecting there with the Northern road to Willimantic, and thence to Boston by the Boston, Hartford and Erie road, shortly to be completed between Boston and Willimantic. It is said that the directors of the Erie have made a distinct proposition for the purchase, and that many of the directors of the Northern road are strongly in favor of accepting the offer.

A project for the consolidation of the New-London Northern and Norwich and Worcester roads has been under discussion between the two companies for the past two years, but without any substantial results, the Norwich and Worcester being unwilling to consolidate at the valuation put upon the Northern road by its owners. The Northern road has not been so successful as its original projectors hoped, but coming into the hands of the present owners at a very low cost, through foreclosures, &c., and having been for the past two years under the judicious management of Superintendent Bentley, one of the best railroad men in New-England, it has risen in value and come to be very good property. It is patent, however, that the consolidation of the two roads would be an advantage to both, and it seems a pity that it cannot be effected.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Where to Buy New-Year's Presents.

The readers of the Times have no doubt bought most of their Christmas presents by this time, and if they have followed the directions laid down in our advertisements, to which we have previously called attention, they have no doubt made good investments of their money, and can to-day reflect with satisfaction upon the happiness which their gifts have diffused among their friends. But the New-Year is coming, and many presents yet remain to be made and purchased. Indeed, presents are always acceptable at any time of the year, and the habitual readers of the Times will always know where to find them, as well as where to purchase those useful and necessary articles that are required at all seasons. Among our advertisers, not previously noticed, who cater to the wants of holiday purchasers and others, may be mentioned the following:

The Great American Tea Company, with its numerous depots scattered all over the City, furnish to their customers the choicest teas to be found in the market, collected especially for this Company from the best tea districts of China and Japan, and sold and delivered in any part of the City at the lowest rates. They also keep on hand all varieties of coffee of the best quality and never give short weight.

Next to a good cup of tea or coffee is a good glass of wine, and McAuliffe has constantly on hand in his mammoth wine vaults, No. 357 Canal-street, and its branches in other parts of the City, the best old sherry and port wines, Irish and Scotch whiskies, ales, &c. A good place this to supply your New Year's table.

One of the most attractive, amusing and instructive toys which you can buy for your children, whatever be their age, is a case of "Crandall's improved building blocks," sold wholesale or retail by Orange Judd & Co., No. 245 Broadway, office of the *American Agriculturist*.

Any lady who wants to get a beautiful and durable pair of boots or shoes, or an elegant pair of gent's toilet slippers for a New-Year's present to her husband or beau, will find them at Miller & Co.'s, No. 3 Union-square.

Players on musical instruments of whatever kind, and admirers of musical boxes, will find a large assortment, at very low prices, in the warerooms of J. Howard Foote, No. 31 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

If you wish to supply your New-Year's table with a good, wholesome wine of native growth and pure quality, the best California wines can be had in quantities to suit, at the store of John F. Carr, No. 12 Pine-street, agent for the well-known Anaheim Wine-Grower's Association of San Francisco.

There is no more useful or appropriate New-Year's gift for a lady friend than a sewing-machine, and among the many varieties offered, none seems to be more popular just now than the "Novelty Sewing-machine," sold at the low price of $25, by S. H. Vandyke, the general agent, No. 615 Broadway.

Wm. A. Drown & Co., No. 454 Broadway, keep on hand a large and fine stock of umbrellas of their own manufacture, and also the latest styles of Paris and London manufacture, from which you can select a nice and acceptable New-Year's present.

Dr. Underhill's Croton Point Wine has long received the commendations of physicians as being among the most pure and healthy native wine to be found in this market. No lady need fear to ask her friend, even though he be a temperance man, to partake of this wine on New-Year's Day. It can be had from five to eight years' old, at the depot, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

In the line of upholstery goods and linens, the old firm of Taylor, McGibbon & Co. offer one of the largest and best assorted stocks, and the greatest inducements to purchasers, to be found in New-York. Everybody knows where their store is, except people living out of town, and they will find it at No. 809 Broadway.

Babbitt's soap is as well known and highly appreciated in this market as any other article of family use, and besides this article, saleratus, coffee, tea and other groceries can be had cheap and of the best quality at B. F. Babbitt's, No. 170 Washington-street.

Jones & Hubbell, No. 920 Broadway, offer the finest stock of house-furnishing hardware to be found in the market, and at reasonable prices.

R. M. Brundige, corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, exhibits one of the largest assortments of china and glass, gas fixtures, &c., to be seen in the City. A host of things can be found at this store that would make nice New Year's presents.

All sorts of confectionery of the best quality, fruits, cakes, &c., for the New Year's table, or parties can be had at reasonable prices at Taylor's well-known ice-cream and dining saloon, No. 555 Broadway.

If you have kept a record of your holiday purchases and wish to figure up the sum total of their cost, and see how much you are out of pocket, you can do it in a jiffy and save a world of arithmetical calculation and botheration by getting one of Webb's "Adders," which is one of the most ingenious inventions of the age, and can be had at No. 680 Broadway.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Widening of Robinson-street and Extension of Park-place.

The special Committee on the proposed widening of Robinson-street and extension of Park-place met again yesterday. A large number of property-holders were present.

Mr. John M. Bowers presented a list of leases of property in Robinson-street and Park-place expiring within the next seven or eight years.

Mr. John M. Glover said that if Robinson-street is to be widened, it would be well, at least, to wait until the Grand-avenue, which Mr. Lawrence spoke of at the previous meeting as being hereafter to be cut cross the City, is laid out. If the street is widened as proposed, it will leave many of the lots only 20 and 25 feet deep, and render them almost worthless.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said he owned one of the most valuable pieces of property which would be affected by the measure. This appeared to him to be a case in which the interest of the majority should govern, and if the majority favored the measure, he would go with them, but it was preposterous to suppose that this could be the case. He owned but this one lot of real estate in New-York. For the last five years he had refused to invest in City property, because of the enormous expenses to which it is subjected. The taxes imposed in this City could not be borne much longer. Fifteen years ago his store in Park-place rented for more than it nets now, and how can increased expenses be borne? Robinson-street would never require widening, unless the Pacific Railroad depot should be established somewhere in the vicinity, and then perhaps it might. He would stake his reputation for common sense on that opinion. He had been told that this was a question of money, and that the biggest purse would win. He scorned the idea, and did not believe it for an instant; it was a disgrace to the City of New-York if justice could not be had in cases of this kind. If this was a "job," there was no more to be said about it, but he did not believe that it was. In answer to a question of Alderman Hardy, he said that his assessment for the Church-street extension was $700 or $800. It might have been more.

Mr. Thomas J. Monroe, owner in fee of one-third of the building corner of Washington and Robinson streets, said that he had already been assessed twice within a short time for street improvements, and had derived no benefit from either. It was useless to improve the lower part of the City, as business is moving northward constantly, and cannot be retained down town. All the steamship companies are moving up town, and the movement will gradually increase. His assessment for extending Church-street was $116, on a property valued at $40,000 or $50,000.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell said he would favor the measure if the majority were in favor of it, but he could see no necessity for it. He believed the steamship companies were at the bottom of the matter, and yet the majority of these lines are moving up town. He could see no object in widening Robinson-street at present.

Judge Vanderpoel said he was afraid his friend, Mr. Lawrence, was a fanatic on the score of public improvements. He was himself in favor of all necessary improvements, but in the rage for improvement they must not do private wrongs. He, the speaker, owned, jointly, a store on College-place and Robinson-street, which cost $70,000 to reconstruct. If Robinson-street is widened, it will cut off twelve feet of the end of this building, and render it almost worthless. He was told also that soon another assessment for widening Sutherland-street will be levied on this property. Was there never, he asked, to be any peace for the wicked, no "let up" whatever? Were they ever to be goaded and pricked to desperation? The only persons who ask for the proposed measure are the Dives, the rich Rhinelanders, who have no bowels of compassion for their poorer neighbors.

J. C. Hines, owner of three leases, opposed the measure.

Mr. J. M. Bowers contended that the persons signing the petition in favor of the measure were principally tenants of Mr. Rhinelander, and would not be called on to pay any assessments.

After a few remarks from Mr. A. R. Lawrence, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of Hoffman's Digest of the laws of the State, was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted: To open Fifty-first-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; to lay Belgian pavement in Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; in Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue; in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, and in Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Sixth avenue; also, to lay wooden pavement in John, Twenty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Bond streets, and in Waverley-place.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Assistant Librarian to $1,500 per annum, was adopted, and a resolution to appoint Patrick Devereaux Messenger to the Chairman of the Board of Councilmen, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, was concurred in.

Resolutions to donate $50,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and to pay each of the members of the Board of Councilmen $500, for expenses incurred in testing their rights to seats in the Board, were laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Roche in the chair.

A petition was read from the temporary clerks of the Receiver of Taxes, for payment for extra services. It was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

A resolution was adopted to pay Messrs. Hart and Joline, of the Mayor's office, $500 each, and Mr. Baldwin $250, for services rendered to the County Bureau.

The County Canvass for the past five years was directed to be published in pamphlet form.

The bill of the County Clerk for official services rendered during the half year, amounting to $8,900, was ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY BY A DOMESTIC.

Mary A. Lewis, of No. 45 East Houston-street, caused the arrest of Isabella Crawford, a colored domestic, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book, four bottles of wine, a counterpane, two sheets, seven towels and a spoon, all valued at $18 84. As the prisoner had been found in possession of a portion of the plunder, and as Jane Murray, of No. 3 Minetta-lane, testified that she had received the remainder from the prisoner, the accused was held for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Ferdinanda Stuebner, of No. 68 Sixth-avenue, was shopping in Broadway, having her grand-daughter in her company. The couple paused in front of a shop-window in Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity-streets, and while there Mrs. Stuebner was violently jostled by two women. Happening at the moment to put her hand in her pocket, she found that her wallet had been abstracted. Turning suddenly upon the two women she demanded her property, whereupon one of the two ran away, but the other was seized by Mrs. Stuebner, and finding herself in close quarters, gave back the stolen prperty, which she secreted in her muff. She then made the best possible use of her means of locomotion, but the cry of "stop thief" being raised, she was captured by a citizen and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where she was recognized as one Mary Jane Phillips. Being arraigned, she stoutly pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate was incredulous, and she was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, for her appearance at the Court of General Sessions for trial on a charge of larceny from the person.

AN ARMORY ROBBED.

Addison W. Maxwell, of No. 223 West Thirty-sixth-street, made a complaint yesterday stating that he is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, and as such in charge of carpets, rugs and muskets valued at $200, and contained in the armory of the regiment, at No. 619 Sixth-avenue. One Philip Metz was employed as armorer, and the affidavit alleges that about the 12th inst. he stole the property, and he was, therefore, arrested by Detective Reilly, of the Twentieth Precinct, and being arraigned pleaded not guilty. He was, however, committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Attempt at Suicide in the Park.

A large crowd of excited people was gathered together yesterday afternoon in the City Hall Park, in consequence of a young man named Shore Edward Stevenson, from Bridgeport, Conn., attempting to destroy his own life by shooting himself through the breast. A lady happened to be quite near him when he fired the pistol, and she seemed greatly alarmed at the occurrence. Officer Kehoe, of the Second Precinct, and Officer Cole, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were soon on the ground, and finding that young Stevenson was probably seriously wounded, they procured a carriage and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. Stevenson expressed deep sorrow for his rash and foolish conduct in thus attempting suicide, and stated that it was in consequence of destitution, as he had had nothing to eat for nearly forty-eight hours. In one of his pockets the officers found the following note hastily written in pencil:

When I am dead take me home to Bridgeport, Conn.; (my father, G. T. Stevenson, No. 273 Main-street, Bridgeport,) will pay the expenses. I do this rash act because I am out of money in a strange place. Good bye, mother.

S. E. STEVENSON.

My baggage is at No. 110 Chatham-street; please send it home.

S. E. S.

As he stepped from the carriage, Stevenson seemed quite weak from loss of blood, and had to be assisted up stairs to one of the wards. When a medical examination was made, however, by the House Surgeon, no trace of any wound could be discovered, as the bullet had passed through the clothing and under the arm. This discovery being communicated to Stevenson he suddenly regained his strength, and walked down stairs unassisted. He was subsequently arraigned before Capt. Greer at the City Hall, who sent him home to Bridgeport.

The Schafer Murder.

A warrant having arrived at the United States Marshal's Office, from Washington, for the extradition of Heinrich Schafer, the alleged fugitive wife-murderer, he departed yesterday in the custody of Deputy Marshal David Dwire, on board the steamer *Main*, for Bremen. The tragedy occurred in Hesse-Darmstadt, in April last, and the evidence against the prisoner is said to be conclusive.

Another Pardon.

William Heitman, convicted on the 16th of June last of running an illicit still at No. 25½ Rose-street, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to stand imprisoned till paid, has been pardoned by the President, on the representations of Hon. John T. Hoffman, Sheriff O'Brien, Peter B. Sweeney and others, that he was penniless, and had already been imprisoned six months.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—Coroner Rollins commenced an inquest yesterday at No. 505 West Thirty-sixth-street over the remains of John G. Stack, a German, who died suddenly on Tuesday night from the effects of an overdose of castor oil and laudanum. Mrs. Eliza De Bawn testified that deceased had boarded with her since Saturday only; that he had worked in a stone-yard on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue; that he had no friends in this City; had only recently come on from Philadelphia, and that he had said his parents reside in Baltimore; he had complained of dysentery, and had taken the castor oil and laudanum, as he said his mother used to give it to him. The Coroner seemed dissatisfied with the evidence thus obtained, and adjourned the case until further inquiries could be made.

THE RECENT HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Collins, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, over the body of Edward Quigley, a native of Ireland, aged 35, who was accidentally killed on Tuesday night, on the Hudson River Railroad. Deceased was a flagman on the road between Dobb's Ferry and Livingston, and about 9:45 P. M., on Tuesday, baggagemaster John A. Cameron, stationed at the One Hundred and Fifty-second-street Depot, heard that a man had been run over by an extra freight train which passed a few minutes before. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the remains of Patrick Egan, aged 50, and a native of Ireland, who was found in Mott-street on the 19th inst. in an insensible condition, caused by a fracture of the skull. The jury became satisfied from the evidence that the fracture had been the result of accident, so they rendered a verdict that death was caused by compression of the brain, by the deceased falling down stairs at No. 220 Mott-street while intoxicated.

ACCIDENTS.—Charles Conners, a cartman, of No. 152 Mulberry-street, was buried beneath an embankment yesterday, at No. 16 Walker-street, while loading his cart. When extricated he was found to be severely hurt, and was removed to the New-York Hospital....Mr. Perry, a resident of Manhattanville was thrown from his buggy yesterday, in Ninth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street when he sustained dangerous injuries....Henry Sergeant, of No. 103 Seventh-street, fell through the hatchway of new building, No. 83 Walker-street, and was severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

District-Attorney Courtney's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

The following is the testimony in full of District-Attorney Courtney before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the whisky frauds in this City:

Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, being sworn, testified as follows:

By Mr. Benton—Q.—Please give a history of your connection with the investigation of the case of the United vs. E. A. Rollins, Thomas Harland, Thomas E. Smith and Daniel Murray, and make such statement in detail, giving all the particulars; all particulars as to your association and connection with Mr. Binckley in the matter? A.—Sometime in the early part of September, I think the 3d or 4th, Mr. Binckley, the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, came into the main public room at my offices and stated to me that he desired to see me upon some important official public business; I immediately asked him into my private room, and there had the following conversation with him: He told me that, as the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, he had been instructed to come on to New-York and investigate alleged revenue frauds; that he had done so, and that the result of his operations was the arrest of Ex-Collector Smith, of the Eighth District; I told him I really hoped he had got some tangible evidence against Smith; that I had morally long been convinced he was a guilty man, and ought to be punished; he then told me warrants had been issued for Smith, Murray, Rollins and Harland; had taken out such warrants before Commissioner Gutman, that he had Smith under arrest at his (Binckley's) room at the Astor House, and that he had succeeded in procuring the arrest of Murray; this was about twelve o'clock M., and he told me the examination was to commence at one o'clock, at the Astor House, and he desired me to appear in behalf of the Government and prosecute the parties; he then left me; I went over to the Astor House at one o'clock and found Mr. Smith in custody and the Commissioner there waiting to proceed with the examination; up to this time I had seen no papers in the case; had not seen the affidavits upon which the warrants of arrest were issued, and knew nothing of the merits of the case, of the evidence to be produced or what line of conduct was intended to be pursued by Mr. Binckley in the investigation; the Commissioner called the case and Mr. Binckley says to me, "Mr. Courtney, will you not examine the witnesses?" He put a man by the name of Fitch on the stand, and I told Mr. Binckley that as he was familiar with the testimony I supposed he had better proceed to examine the Mr. Fitch, and in the meantime I would examine the papers upon which he based his charges against these parties; for the first time, then, I saw the papers and took them up. Mr. Binckley conducted the case for the prosecution at the Astor House upon that day; Fitch was called by Mr. Binckley and examined, but as he knew nothing except what somebody had told him, his testimony was ruled out; the examination was adjourned, I think, until the next day—Murray, in the meantime, having been arrested and brought before the Commissioner, and having given bail; his counsel appeared for Murray and desired an adjournment until the next day, to give him time to look into the case; at this stage of the case I insisted that the examination should be made public, upon the ground that it was an important public case, and that the secrecy attempted to be thrown around it by having a semi-private examination at the Astor House instead of at the Court-room, ought not to be tolerated. After some discussion, it was agreed that the examination should take place at the United States Court-room in Chambers-street; that afternoon, (Wednesday, I think it was,) I saw Mr. Binckley, (whether he called at my office or I called at his room, I am not positive,) and he submitted the affidavits of McHenry outside of the affidavits upon which the warrants of arrest were issued; I looked them over, and the version of what purported to be facts was so improbable as to cause me to smile, and it struck me as strange that even a man who desired to perjure himself should get up such a story; Binckley then said to me, "What do you think of them?" More in an ironical manner than anything else, I replied: "it is pretty strong testimony; the man swears pretty strong;" I then said to him, "I would not believe anybody, (I think I said I would not believe my father,) if he should go upon the stand and swear that E. A. Rollins was a corrupt man;" he appeared a little surprised at my remark; I then told him that I thought we might be able to get some strong proof against Smith and Murray; says he, "I don't care anything about Smith or about Murray;" looking at me significantly in the face, he says "You can make Smith and Murray squeal and you can make them, if you examine them, tell all about Rollins and Harland; I told him I did not think so; that from my past experience in examination of cases of that kind, and knowing how these whisky thieves operated, of all the men in the world they were the last ones to tell against each other; I think I made this remark to him, "that there appeared to be a sort of freemasonry between these men that nothing could break through;" "Well," says he, "I tell you, Smith will squeal, will tell all about the thing, and so will Murray;" said I, "Why did you arrest these two men, Smith and Murry, if you intended to use them as witnesses; I think I can make a case against them; then he spoke up, "I have not come here after small fish like them; I don't care anything about Smith or Murray; I have come here after big fish, and we shall have them;" "Well," said I, "I suppose you came here to punish guilty people, and I do not propose to be a party to perjury or anything else of that nature; then he said to me, "you understand the object of this thing;" said I, "I don't know," to which he replied, "the ulterior object or the ulterior end, (I don't recollect which word he used,) of this investigation is E. A. Rollins;" "Yes," I said, "I think I understand it," upon which I bade him good afternoon and left; the next morning I picked up the New-York papers, and, looking over the Washington correspondence, as I generally do, I saw stated there that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury had each of them repudiated the action and the conduct of Mr. Binckley, in taking these criminal proceedings against Mr. Rollins, and that so far as they were concerned they were unauthorized; I immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury substantially in these words:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

SIR—The Solicitor of the Revenue has called upon me to appear and prosecute the complaint of United States vs. E. A. Rollins et al. Is it expected by the Department for me to appear and prosecute? Please answer at once.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States Attorney.

The same afternoon I received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury, substantially in these words:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1868.

To Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney:

It seems to me that under the law of 1789, you should take charge of the case.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

I subsequently saw Mr. Binckley; informed him what I had done; I then told him that after the experience I had in the prosecution of Collector Bailey, who had been arrested on affidavits made by parties who had been paid, or promised to be paid, $15 a piece; and the thing coming to public light I had been instructed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which instructions had been approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, when a public officer was arrested or attempted to be arrested upon a charge of malfeasance in office or of bribery, that unless the papers satisfied me there was a case against the officer, instead of prosecuting him criminally, to appear and defend him, and therefore I had in this case required instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury; I then went to work and coöperated with Mr. Binckley in every way for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation of the charges against the defendants; I had interviews with him, asked him to bring me his witnesses or bring me something from them showing me any testimony in the case, so I could prepare myself for conducting the investigation—Mr. Binckley having declined to conduct the investigation himself, as I requested and urged him to do; I labored with him incessantly to this end; he furnished me no testimony up to this time, except that of McHenry; he kept stating to me that he expected important documents from Washington, and important testimony which would inculpate, beyond any question, Mr. Rollins in these charges; he also told me that the witnesses were A. N. Cole, of Brooklyn, Thomas Wellwood, Assessor of the Eighth District, and that their testimony would be very important, and lay such a foundation against Rollins and Harland as would ultimately amaze the public when they came to see it; the only paper he showed me as being in the possession of Mr. Wellwood, upon which he based this evidence, was a letter addressed, I think, to Collector Wood, of Brooklyn, by Mr. Harland, Deputy Commissioner, directing him to release the chemical laboratory or place of Mr. Mallette, in Brooklyn; Mr. Binckley evidently labored under the impression (having furnished no evidence to substantiate the charge,) that because Mr. Harland had directed the release of the place in Brooklyn, he was bribed for doing it; after repeated attempts to get at any testimony, I finally made an arrangement to call at his rooms on Sunday, at his particular request, he in the meantime having told me that he would have there important testimony and papers from Washington upon that day, which he was very anxious I should see; I went to his rooms at the Astor House, on the Sunday in question; I waited some time for him; he finally made his appearance, and I asked him if the witnesses had come; he said no—that one witness had come, but that the main witness he expected was detained at Washington in consequence of sickness, but he never told me what his name was; as I was talking to him a youngish-looking man came along in front of the door, and he pointed his finger toward him, and said, "There is one witness; his name is Moore; he pretends to have valuable papers, but he is a beat, a fraud, and he wants to make money out of me; I don't want to give him anything, and I don't want to say anything to him at all;" he then called to a gentleman, and he introduced him to me as Mr. Lord, I think, from Washington; said that Mr. Lord had important information to give me, and he asked me to talk with him; I did so; the first thing Mr. Lord said was this, "I am satisfied that Mr. Rollins is an honest man; I have nothing against him personally at all in any form or shape," or words to that effect; he (Mr. Lord) then went on to say that he had been Inspector at Washington; had been detailed to Richmond on one or two occasions

and while there he had become familiar with matters which satisfied him that the office at Richmond had committed frauds, and that some of the employes or clerks of the Revenue Department were cognizant of, if not participants in, these frauds; after hearing Mr. Lord through, I put this question to him, "Mr. Lord, this is all very nice down in Richmond in the District of Columbia, but unless you can connect your statements in some way in the Southern District of New-York, or show that some party here is cognizant of them, or here had a hand in them, we have no jurisdiction over these matters, and the prosecution must go down;" Mr. Lord says, "I know that;" Mr. Binckley said, "Well, I don't know about that; I am going to get at it;" "Well," says I, "I shall not injure my legal reputation by doing anything of the kind proposed, putting a witness on the stand to testify about matters over which we have no jurisdiction, and especially about matters which do not concern any one of these defendants—you can do that, I will not;" I then took up the McHenry affidavits, and sent for him to come to my office—I mean the affidavits other than those upon which the warrant of arrest was granted; McHenry came in; Mr. Binckley was in my rooms at the same time; this was on the morning upon which the further examination was to take place; I took the affidavits up and read them in detail to McHenry; he said they were all correct, and he would swear to everything contained in them; but then he says, "Mr. Courtney, as an honorable man, I cannot go on the stand and testify against Mr. Murray; what I obtained from Mr. Murray was obtained under a promise to him of protection; the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue had given me to understand that Mr. Murray would be protected, if he made statements which would bring to punishment the perpetrators of revenue frauds; this is substantially what he said; I do not give the precise words, but they are as near as I can give them; said I, "Does Mr. Binckley understand this?" he said "Yes;" "This is very strange," I said, "he has never told me anything like this; it will be a novel exhibition to put a witness for the Government on the stand against the defendants on the warrant to have him make such statement as that;" I asked him into the room where Mr. Binckley was; told Mr. Binckley what McHenry then said to me; Mr. Binckley said, "That is not so; you knew all this before I told you to go there, before I promised any protection;" "Well," says McHenry, "you promised it, and you don't do as you promised;" they had quite a discussion about it; I told Mr. Binckley that it would place the Government in a very awkward position to put McHenry on the stand and have him make that statement, and I thought it was due to me that he should have told me about that at an earlier stage of the case; upon this Mr. Binckley threw his arm around and said, "I understand this;" said I, "I understand it too, and I am not going to make a fool of myself in such a proceeding as this, the way this thing is going on;" that rather cooled him down a little, and he says, "I will put McHenry on the stand, Murray will tell all about it; that part of McHenry's testimony you need not ask Murray anything about;" "Well," says I, "Murray will not do anything of the kind;" "yes, he will," he says, "I know he will, if you get at him once; he is afraid of you and he will tell you all about it;" we went into the Court-room, and the first witness we called was Murray; he declined to answer many questions which tended to criminate himself, and all the important questions in the case, which did not criminate himself, he answered in the negative—that he had not paid any money to Rollins or Harland; he was not cross-examined by the defendant's counsel; was dismissed from the stand and discharged; then we put McHenry upon the stand; I examined him with a good deal of care, and very minutely, as to his entire knowledge of the case, as contained in his affidavit, and got through with him as regarded his testimony against Harland; when I was proceeding to question him in regard to what he saw about Loeb and Rollins, the objection was taken by the counsel for the defendants that we had not laid any foundation for introducing that branch of testimony—in other words, that we must show there had been some fraud committed in Loeb's distillery, and that the same knowledge had been given to the Commissioner before we could show that he had taken any money; not having any such testimony at hand, we adjourned to Wednesday; this, I think, being on Monday; as we adjourned, I told Mr. Binckley that I desired him, as he had more time than I had, to go up to the Assessor's office in the Eighth District and ascertain the amount of whisky that had been returned to the Assessor or distilled in Loeb's distillery, and upon which tax had been paid; McHenry having sworn that they had returned only 700 gallons, when in fact they had really manufactured some 4,000 or 5,000 gallons; he says: "I don't want to do that; I am afraid the Assessors will alter the returns; these men here in New-York are all frauds, and I expect they will make returns to satisfy this case;" I then said to him, "You have, for a Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, strange notions; the proposition you make, that the Assessors will alter the returns, is perfectly absurd; the Collector receives the tax upon these returns made to the Assessor, and the idea of his altering them is very ridiculous;" "Well," he said, "he had no faith in anybody, and he didn't know what they might do;" I tried to reason with him, and show the perfect absurdity of the idea, but I could make no impression upon him; he finally agreed to go the next morning with Mr. Wheaton, a Government expert, to the Assessor's office in the Eighth District, and examine these returns, and in my presence, they fixed upon the hour to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and go from there to the Assessor's office, to see the returns; Mr. Binckley left the Court-room that afternoon, and I saw nothing of him until the next afternoon (Tuesday) about 3 o'clock; I was busy in my office finishing up my official correspondence for the day, when his clerk, (Fitch,) as he called him, came into my office and asked me if I would not step over to the Astor House, as Mr. Binckley desired to see me; I went over to the Astor House, walked up stairs, and as I came to his room, I found the door open and Mr. Binckley lying on the sofa reading some paper; as I walked in I said, "Good morning, Mr. Binckley," to which there was no response; thinking he had not heard my salutation, I repeated it a little louder, and again there was no response; I then sat down upon a chair, put my hat on the table, and Binckley rose and closed the door; I then said, "Mr. Binckley did you go to see those returns in the Assessor's?" "No," said he, very short and very gruff; "Why didn't you?" said I; to which he replied, "I don't want such evidence as that;" upon that, said I, "Have you got anything else for me?" he said, "No;" "If I had known that," said I, "I certainly should not have come over here and left my business and accomplish nothing; I will bid you good afternoon;" he jumped up from the sofa right in front of me, (we were then standing) and addressed me in a very excited tone, "Which side of this case do you intend to take to-morrow?" said I, "Mr. Binckley, had you not invited me to your room I would knock you down, and I would never allow you to insult me, no matter how big you are; if you were out in the hall and you said that to me, I would whip you within an inch of your life; I have not come here to be insulted;" "Well," said he, throwing himself around, "I understand you; I understand all about this case," "Well," said I, "I understand you; the trouble with you is that you are a d—d fool; you havn't any idea of criminal law or anything else bearing upon it; you theorize about things; you have no practical acquaintance with things; you don't know anything practical;" "Well," said he, "I don't know but what I am a d—d fool;" In that, said I, "I cordially concur;" I started to go to the door, took hold of the knob, opened it, when he rushed up, closed it in my face and shut me in; I saw that he was very excited, and became alarmed for fear that he intended some personal violence upon me; I threw myself round, put my hand on the door, pulled it partially open, when he pushed upon it and injured my finger; he then took hold of me by the coat; I told him to let go; he did not; I then struck him under the chin; it staggered him back a few feet, upon which he shouted for help; recovering himself, he came at me again to strike me, and when he got within reach I struck him under the ear, knocked him over, and he fell with his head and a part of his shoulder on the sofa as he went down; I immediately jumped upon him (he all the time shouting at the top of his voice,) and was chastising him pretty liberally, when the marshals came in and interrupted me, upon which I left; I immediately telegraphed to the acting Attorney-General, (the Attorney-General himself being absent,) substantially as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, Acting Attorney-General:

Personal relations with Solicitor of Internal Revenue are such that I cannot act with him any longer in the prosecution of the case of E. A. Rollins et al. You will oblige me very much by designating some person to act in such prosecution. My manhood and self-respect forbid any further association with him. The case is set down for to-morrow at 12 M.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

In answer to which I received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1868.

To Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., United States District-Attorney:

Your telegram received. The act of Sept. 24, 1789, imposes upon you the duty of prosecuting in your district all delinquents for crime and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States. The conduct of the prosecution against the parties charged in your District with conspiring with Mr. E. A. Rollins, is devolved, therefore, by law on you, and this Office cannot relieve you from the duty. Mr. Binckley has not been employed by the Attorney-General, nor, so far as this office is apprised, by any head of Department, to assist you in the case. He participates in the prosecution, therefore, by your sufferance. Any pretension that he has a right to represent the United States *ex-officio* as Solicitor in the Internal Revenue Office, seems to me to be without warrant or precedent or law.

J. HUBLEY ASHTON,
Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Binckley appeared in the court-room the next morning; he rose and stated to the Commissioner that the counsel for the Government (meaning himself and myself) differed so much as to the manner of prosecuting this case that the interests of justice required an adjournment for one week, so that he could consult a "common superior;" what that meant I don't know; the counsel for the defendants strenuously opposed an adjournment; I said nothing, but the Commissioner desired to hear from me; when I rose and read, among other things, the telegraphic dispatch I had received from the acting Attorney-General, Mr. Binckley insisted upon addressing the Court, and the Court agreed to hear as *amicus curiae*; he then went on to make statements about the case, and intimated that I had evidence from him, in my possession, enough to convict the whole party; I told the Commissioner the witnesses he had given me had been subpœnaed; the Commissioner then decided that he (Binckley) had no status in Court, no right at all there; then Binckley, striking an attitude, says: "I leave; we shall meet again at York;" I thought he said he would appear again, but those nearer to him say he used the words I have given; he went to Washington either that night or the next; made a report to the President of his pretended doings in New-York, a copy of which I have, and which report I answered; the next step in the proceeding was the receipt by me of a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury (this oc-currence took place on Friday) in these words: "Please come to Washington at your earliest convenience;" I went to Washington Saturday night; saw the Secretary on Sunday; talked with him about this case; told him what had occurred, and stated this to him: "Mr. Secretary, after what this man Binckley and all of these men around him have said about me, as respects this case, although I desire no assistant counsel in it, yet I think it due to myself that you, or the President, or the Attorney-General, shall select some high-toned, honorable gentleman at the Bar in New-York City to be associated with me in the prosecution; but as to Mr. Binckley, I will not have him around me, will not tolerate him, will not have anything to do with him; he can communicate whatever he desires, his evidence and his facts to this associate counsel; I am District-Attorney, and I propose to be such no matter how long or how short my time may be;" the Secretary said he knew that this proceeding against Rollins was a most iniquitous and villianous affair, but as the matter had got so far into the Court, he did not see any other way except to go through with it, to which I replied that even if I was instructed to discontinue this case at this time I would prefer not to do it, and it was due to every party connected with it that the investigation should be finished; Mr. McCulloch highly approved the suggestion I made, and at Mr. McCulloch's request I called upon the President, had an interview with him; I told the President in substance what I had told Mr. McCulloch, that this man's stories as to me were wholly unfounded, and that I proposed to have some high-toned gentleman associated with me in the prosecution, which he approved, and a letter was prepared for the Attorney-General by the Secretary, which I brought on to New-York and delivered to him, and he selected Wm. Fullerton to be associated with me in the prosecution, Mr. Binckley having all his communications with Mr. Fullerton and furnishing him with the evidence; Mr. Fullerton and I coöperated cordially in the case; I furnished him with all the information I knew anything about, examined the witnesses before they were put on the stand, and I subpœnaed all the witnesses which he desired to be summoned; we had no trouble in that respect, and we both agreed that there was nothing in the case; the result was that the Commissioner dismissed the charge, stating that even if no testimony had been produced by the defence there was nothing in the case against either Mr. Rollins or Mr. Harland; thus ended the investigation of the United States against Rollins, Harland and others.

Q.—Do you know whether or not from the time Mr. Fullerton became associated with you in the case, Mr. Binckley had communicated with him in regard to conducting the case, and whether he came into Court and talked with him, and had full opportunity to consult Mr. Fullerton and to furnish him all the information he had? A.—I know that at my suggestion Mr. Fullerton telegraphed to Washington for Mr. Binckley to come on here with his testimony and papers; Mr. Binckley came on, and Mr. Fullerton informed me that he had several interviews with him; that he was in communication with him, not only at his own office but at the Astor House at Mr. Binckley's rooms; Mr. Binckley brought papers in the case to Mr. Fullerton in the Court-room during this investigation; Mr. Binckley and Mr. Fullerton consulted together in the Court-room during the investigation; Mr. Fullerton informed me that Mr. Binckley had promised to furnish him evidence which would be satisfactory to convict.

Q.—Do you know whether there were any obstacles thrown by anybody in Mr. Binckley's way in regard to furnishing evidence to Mr. Fullerton? A.—No obstacle was interposed to my knowledge, nor do I believe any one put any obstacles in his way of any kind or nature; I will state this, that I did everything I could to get at any testimony having any bearing upon the case; I gave Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Binckley both blank subpœnas, with my name attached, so that they could fill in the names of any witnesses they wanted, and most of the time two Deputy Marshals were put at their disposal to serve subpœnas; everything was done by me, and, I believe, by Mr. Fullerton, to aid him in this investigation.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Binckley has ever told any person that he knew that Rollins and Harland were innocent, but this thing must be put through? A.—I have heard of his telling to several parties that Mr. Rollins was innocent.

Q.—Do you know of, or have you heard, Mr. Binckley's statement that he believed Mr. Rollins to be innocent of any of the charges made against him, after the prosecution had been commenced? A.—He did not tell me so, but I have heard of his telling others so.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EXECUTIVE DISCRETION—THE OFFICIAL DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE—AUTHORITY OF THIS COURT TO REVIEW THEM—INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE CANCELING OF A PATENT.

William H. Gaines et al., appellants, vs. Jacob Thompson and Joseph S. Wilson.—This is an appeal from the late Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, dismissing a bill filed by the appellants against the then Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and the then and now Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Wilson praying that those officers be enjoined from causing or permitting an entry by the appellants, of a quarter-section of land in Arkansas, containing the "Hot Springs," to be canceled. The entry had been allowed in November, 1851, by Mr. Secretary Stuart, for the purpose of enabling the appellants to contest the adverse claims of others to the same land. After such contest was had, Secretary Thompson, in June, 1860, directed, in a letter to the Commissioner of the Land Office, that the entry should be canceled. Upon the institution of this proceeding, the bill was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. In support of their appeal the appellants contend that in a case like this, where an injunction is asked to restrain a public officer from doing a lawless act menaced, it will issue. A preëmption entry and certificate confer an equitable right which Courts will protect. In this case the entry was made under the acts of 1830-2, and the practice or opinion of the Land Office cannot control the action or opinion of the Court in expounding the rights of parties claiming under law. The entry was made and the money paid in 1851, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of the Land Office, allowing it to be done, and the right of the preëmptioner thus became a vested right. The attempt of the Secretary of the Interior of 1860 to cancel the entry is illegal, and should not be allowed to prejudice any right of the complainants. The Secretary of the Interior of 1860 cannot annul the action of his predecessors in 1851, followed as the entry has been by possession and improvements, as set forth in the bill which was dismissed. The subsequent act of Congress of April, 1832, reserving the Hot Springs for the future disposal of the United States, and prohibiting their entry for any other purpose whatever, and its still subsequent donation of the Springs to a party who had settled on it in 1829 does not affect the right of the preëmptors claiming here, for in that legislation Congress declared in favor of every vested preëmptive right. Here the right had become vested. The payment of the purchase money binds the Government, and the certificate of the entry made can no more be canceled than a patent. The Register and Receiver act judicially, and their decision, within the scope of their powers, is final. After the decision of these officers, the Secretary ordered the entry to be allowed, and it was done; the money paid, and ejectment brought to obtain possession of the land. The order, now that the entry be canceled, is a violation of law; nor can a reservation prevail against a preëmption right. On the part of the Government it is claimed that this case is within the rule which forbids judicial interference with the exercise of executive discretion. The late case of Mississippi *vs.* Andrew Johnson, is cited as a conclusive authority on this point. The independence of the different branches of the Government and the freedom of each from interference by the others, so necessary to the safety of the Government structure, can never be maintained without strict adherence to the principles of this (and others cited) adjudications. All the cases cited by the appellants, in which the Courts have undertaken to review ultimately the decisions and actions of the Land Office, in the exercise of its statutory authority, were cases between private parties, litigated after the legal title had passed, by patent or otherwise, out of the Government. But if the Court should grant the injunction, it will not be contended that a bill would lie to compel the issuing of a patent. The President cannot be compelled by judicial decree to do any Executive act. The legal title would still be in the United States, and as against such title, the equitable right of the appellants, conferred by the entry, could never prevail. If the act of the Secretary of the Interior is void, of no legal effect, as contended by the appellants, and the rights of the complainants are not prejudiced, the very ground of equitable relief predicated in the bill does not exist.

H. May and R. J. Brent for appellants; Attorney-General Evarts and Assistant Attorney-General Ashton, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL AND ECKEL CASE—MORE INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States vs. Alva Blaisdell and John J. Eckel.—This case came up again yesterday. Mr. Courtney stated that he was ready and anxious to try the case, but had received instructions from Washington to suspend proceedings until further orders.

The cases of the United States *vs.* William Doran, Norman Silnly and William Chatterton, were set down for trial on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daniels, Peckham and Mullin.

THE GREAT REBELLION—A SEQUEL.

Wm. Waller, plaintiff and appellant, vs. James Bigler, defendant and respondent.—This action was brought to recover $13,000 and interest, the balance due on a bond given by Bigler for the purchase of a farm on York River, in Virginia. The payments due before the commencement of the late civil war had been made. The defence was a counter-claim, on three grounds: First, damages for Waller's alleged breach of covenant to release, under a clause of the contract of sale that "said Waller will allow said Bigler to sell such portions of the land as he may see fit from time to time, the said Bigler paying over to said Waller such proceeds of sales as will afford ample security for the liquidation of the residue of the debt." Bigler claimed he had had opportunities to sell portions of the land on advantageous terms, had requested Waller to release them, and offered to pay the proceeds to Waller, who nevertheless refused to release. Waller denied that he ever refused to release, except when to have done so would have left him without "ample security for the liquidation of the residue of the debt." Much testimony on this point was taken, and the referee upheld the counter-claim. The second counter-claim alleges that there being a deed of trust on the land to Robert Saunders, and this deed requiring notice of the sale thereby authorized, to be published in a newspaper in New-York, no such notice was published, but defendant caused Saunders, without said public notice, to go through the form of a sale, which was no legal or valid foreclosure or sale; yet the plaintiff went on the premises with his abettors and drove away and ejected therefrom the agents and tenants of defendant, and placed his own tenants and agents thereon, whereby defendant was for a long time deprived of the enjoyment and possession of said premises and of the rents thereof; whereby a grist mill and portions of a dock thereon were burnt and destroyed, and other destruction and damage occasioned to the injury of defendant. To this Waller replied, denying any ejection of Bigler or his agents or tenants, alleging that what he did in said form of a sale was simply a mode of protecting his interests on said property against sequestration by the confederate authorities, and protecting the property itself, so far as he could, from the devastations resulting from the war. He denied that he received any rents or profits from the property, that he placed any parties in possession under him, that he retained possession of it, or that he was in any way a party to or privy to any damage done to the place; he alleged that the locality of the farm was in the region of continued military action; that no profit or user of the place was possible, and that the damage done to the place, and that the injuries done, were by the military authorities on both sides, and he alleged that during most of the time, until the close of the war, the farm was within the Federal lines, where Bigler could get access to it, and he, Waller, could not. Waller also alleged that at the time of said formal sale, and at all other times, he had distinctly announced that his proceeding was simply to protect the property, and that the same was to be Bigler's at the close of the war, on his payment of the balance of the purchase-money. Much testimony was taken on this counter-claim; the referee found in favor of Bigler and that said premises were "constructively" in the possession of said Waller by reason of said sale, and that while they were so "constructively" in the possession of said plaintiff, the damages above referred to were done on said property. The referee also found that the annual value of said premises and improvements amounted to the sum of $5,000. Among the conclusions of law also found by said referee were the following: That between the time of said sale by said trustee, viz., April 1, 1862, and the month of May, 1865, said premises were and continued "constructively" and in law in the possession of said plaintiff. That said plaintiff is thereupon liable to the defendant, and is bound to account to him for the rental value of said premises during the period of said plaintiff's possession thereof, as aforesaid, at the rate and value of the same when he first took possession, viz., at the rate of $5,000 per year. That such rental value during such possession by the plaintiff, amounting to the sum of $15,000 for three years, is a valid and existing claim in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff, and said defendant is entitled to counter-claim and offset the same against the claim of the plaintiff in this action. That said claims in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff, amounting together to no more than the claim of the plaintiff, he is not entitled to recover anything in this action."

The plaintiff excepted to these findings, among others, on the grounds that there was no actual use or occupation of the premises by the plaintiff; that a trespass, such as pleaded in this action, could not be sustained as a legal counter-claim to the claim for money due on the bond; that there was no rent or profit from the premises received by the plaintiff, and, if there had been, it should have been especially pleaded, as in the case of a mortgagee receiving profits, and not as a trespasser; that the evidence did not furnish competent or sufficient grounds for estimating damages under either counterclaim; that there could not be a "constructive possession" without legal title, which would sustain the counter-claim; and that the plaintiff was not liable for any injuries done by the military authorities and forces of the Confederates during the war.

The Court held the judgment below to have been erroneous, reversed it, directed a new trial, and that the order of reference be vacated.

Algernon S. Sullivan for plaintiff and appellant, E. L. Fancher and Hayward for respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC 24.

Before Judge Barrett.

ATTACHMENT—SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Edmund Yenni vs. Henry T. Romertze and wife.—Two motions were heard together in this case; one was on behalf of the plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant for not appearing before T. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., referee in supplementary proceedings, in obedience to the Judge's order, and the other motion was on behalf of the defendant, Henry T. Romertze, to set aside the judgment, on the ground that more than five years had elapsed since the execution was issued, and that he had never been served with a summons in the suit. The regularity of the plaintiff's supplementary proceedings was admitted, but the contempt was sought to be excused by the affidavit of one of defendant's counsel, and of his own, to the effect that he was called to Philadelphia to attend the examination of a witness in another suit. Romertze's affidavit then alleges that he was in Europe on Nov. 27, 1855, when the judgment was recovered in the Marine Court, and for more than six months prior thereto, and was never served with the summons which was alleged to have been served in July previous, and that he never knew of any judgment being recovered against him by plaintiff.

In answer to this the plaintiff's counsel produced the affidavit of plaintiff himself, that Romertze appeared personally on the joining of issue and upon the trial, and also by E. R. Lamoreux as his counsel; the affidavit of Ex Judge A. A. Thompson that Romertze appeared in person, and he noted it on the docket of the Marine Court as Judge; the docket itself; an adjournment of the case, signed by Ex Judge Birdsall; a stipulation, signed by Lamoreux, as attorney for both defendants; a judgment record, also, of the Marine Court, in another case, where judgment was recovered Oct. 31, 1855, against Romertze and wife, the summons in which was certified by Officer Henry Bishop to have been served personally Oct. 27, 1855, on Romertze himself; also the affidavit of his then wife, (but who has since obtained a divorce against him,) that she remembers the suit, and that both were served personally; the affidavit of Dr. Joseph Wooster, a well-known and highly respectable physician, and of Alois Peteler, a gentleman well known in the community, that they would not believe Romertze under oath; also a note signed by Romertze, Oct. 22, 1855, for $165 25, and, last, an assignment dated Nov. 14, 1855, executed by Romertze, and acknowledged by him Nov. 15, 1855, before Robert W. Andrews, as Commissioner of Deeds, who certifies that Romertze personally appeared before him on that day.

After the opening of the case on both sides and the reading of the affidavits, counsel for Romertze addressed the Court at considerable length, asking for a reference to examine still further into the question of the service of the summons, &c., capping it with the statement that Mr. Averill, counsel for the plaintiff in this case, was also counsel for the East River Bank in a suit brought by Romertze, and that he probably had a motive in spreading so much evidence on record against Romertze.

Judge Barrett then remarked to Romertze's counsel that he was utterly astonished to hear him ask for a further hearing; that it was almost an insult to common sense; that he had scarcely, if ever, known a case in a Court of justice where the evidence was so accumulative and perfectly overwhelming as in this case against the defendant, and should at once deny his motion with costs and order an attachment to issue against Romertze as for a contempt, unless he submitted to an examination before the referee on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

Horatio F. Averill, of counsel for plaintiff; Beebe Donohue & Cook, and James C. Voorhies, of counsel for defendant, Romertze.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thalmessinger *vs.* Morris Ellinger; default opened, and defendant may answer in five days upon payment of costs of this motion, &c.

Bradford *vs.* Kane; motion denied.

Cummings *vs.* Gregg, Jr.; motion granted upon defendant giving a bond with two sureties to pay the judgment, &c.

Wendelken *vs.* Wendelken; motion granted.

Stewart *vs.* Fisk et al.; motion granted.

Emeline Anderson *vs.* David W. Anderson; reference ordered to ascertain the proper amount of alimony.

Brookman *vs.* Burtis et al.; injunction dissolved; costs to abide the event.

The Grocers' National Bank of New-York *vs.* Jewett; motion granted.

Blum et al. *vs.* Block et al.; motion granted.

Atkinson *vs.* Huson; motion granted unless plaintiff file security for costs with sufficient sureties within twenty days, and pay $5 costs of motion.

Daggett *vs.* Keating et al.; award vacated on the ground that the arbitrators have exceeded their authority.

Beamish, receiver *vs.* Belcher et al.; motion denied without costs and without prejudice, &c.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles N. Josephson to Adolph Kaiser; let the order be presented.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Jones.

J. J. Rourvell *vs.* Susan P. Skiff; motion granted.

Susan P. Skiff *vs.* V. W. Skiff; motion granted.

G. De Zaldo *vs.* Paul N. Spofford; order granted dismissing the action.

Margaret Burbacker *vs.* Martin Burbacker; motion granted.

By Judge Garvin.

Parish *vs.* Matthews; complaint dismissed with costs; papers in the office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the accounting of Oliver K. King, &c.; decree granted.

Engel *vs.* Geoghegan; take an attachment upon presenting an affidavit of default upon the 22d; a commitment is improper.

Cisco *vs.* Cisco; order granted, but without a stay.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis.

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN AN OFFICER OF A COMPANY BIND A CORPORATION.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Stone.—This is a test case selected from six, involving the same questions. The plaintiffs, who were in the habit of supplying the defendants with ice, had received in payment various promissory notes of the defendants, maturing at different dates. On one of these the suit in question was brought. The defendant admitted the making of the note and its consideration, but plead the special defence that the President of the Ice Company had promised to extend the time of payment, if he, the defendant, would discontinue an action, at the time pending in the Fourth District of this State, in which the defendant sought to charge Mr. Barmore, the President, in heavy damages for alleged trespass in levying upon and selling some property of the defendant, Mr. Stone. The defendant, in accordance with this alleged bargain, discontinued the suit, and claims that the act of the President in extending the note binds the Company. In behalf of the plaintiff it is urged that Stone knew that Barmore had no right to sacrifice the interests of his Company for his private advantage; and further, that Barmore never did promise such extension of time. Mr. Barmore, had he wished, could have granted no extension, for that power was by the by-laws lodged in a finance committee, and never delegated to Barmore. Were it held that in defiance of such restriction in the by-laws the President had the power to grant such extensions, the defendant could not claim it in this instance, in view of the fact that the alleged extension was given expressly in consideration of Mr. Barmore's individual and private advantage. Decision reserved.

Wm. Walter Phelps, for plaintiffs; Platt, Gerard and Bulkley for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar of yesterday was composed of sixteen cases of petit larceny, nine of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, one of gaming, and one of aiding a prisoner to escape. These cases developed nothing of interest, save the fact that when they had been disposed of, the Court, for the first time in many months, found its dockets cleared and not a case remaining in the Clerk's office for action. An adjournment until Tuesday was therefore ordered, simply because there would be no cases for the calendar of Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 24, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65........new	109¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25¼
50,000	5-20 C., '67....b30	110¼	10	Mer. U. Ex.	15¾
145,000	do.	109⅞	400	N. Y. Cen.....b30	151
5,000	Virginia 6s, new.	57	200	do........c	149
3,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	65	100	do........c	148⅞
30,000	do....bet. call	64	400	Erie	39
1,000	N. Car. 6s. new..	62½	100	do.	38⅞
10,000	do....bet. call	61½	100	Hudson R	131
30,000	do.	61	200	Reading	97⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	50	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝
1,000	do.....b30	90½	400	Clev. & Pitts....c	83
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	98	50	C. & N.W. bet. call	79
4,000	Erie 5th M.	86½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅞
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	89	100	do.	81
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	200	Clev. & Tol.	99⅜
4,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	800	do.	99⅞
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	92¾	200	do.....b15	100
6,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	73	200	do.....b10	100
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th	80	200	Chi. & R. I.	111⅞
3,000	M. & St.P. 8s 1st	103	1200	do.	112
200	Cum. Coal Pf....c	37	600	do.....b30	113⅜
8	Del. & Hud. Can..	131	500	Tol., W. & W.	58⅜
300	Pacific Mail	120¼	100	N. J. Cen.	112⅞
200	do.....b30	121½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
100	do.	120⅜	100	do.....b30	112⅞
100	do.....b30	121	200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
200	do.	119⅞	100	Oil C'k & Al'gany.	80

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	109	$1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20 R., '64	105
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.s3	114¼	1,000	5-20 C., '65, new.	109⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	110⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67....c	110
9,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64....c	106⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R..	102

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

60	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25	200	Clev. & Tol.	98¼
100	Canton Co.	48	200	do.	98⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.	19	400	do.	98⅞
100	Pac. Mail....c	118⅝	400	do.....b30	100
100	do.	119	500	do.	99
400	N. Y. Central....c	148⅝	200	do.	99⅞
300	do.	148⅝	300	Chi., R. I. & P....c	111⅞
300	do.....c	148⅞	500	do.	111⅞
500	do.	148⅝	300	do.....c	111⅞
400	do.	148⅝	800	do.	111⅞
900	do.	148⅝	800	do.	111⅝
300	do.....c	148⅞	300	do.....b5	112
200	Reading	97⅝	200	do.....c	111⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C....c	110⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W.	78⅜
100	do.	110⅝	500	do.	78⅜
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	87	200	do.....b3	78⅞
400	do.....c	86⅞	1200	C. & N. W. Pf.	80⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	83¼	600	do.	80¾
200	do.	83⅝	300	do.	80⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. Car. 6s. new	62	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅛
100	West. U. Tel..ex d	33¾	400	Ohio & Miss.....b5	31
100	do.....b10	33¾	500	do.	31
600	N. Y. Cen.	151⅞	100	do.	31⅛
300	do.	151⅞	100	do.....b4	31
300	do.....c	151⅞	100	do.....b15	31¼
100	Canton Co.	49	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅛
100	Erie	38⅞	100	do.	87⅜
500	do.	38⅝	600	Clev. & Tol....b15	100
400	do.	38⅝	400	do.	99⅞
100	do.....b10	38⅞	200	do.	99⅞
300	Hudson	133	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	112⅛
1500	Reading	98	800	do.	112⅞
200	do.	97⅞	200	do.	112⅞
300	do.	98⅞	800	do.	112⅞
100	do.	98⅞	200	do.	113⅜
90	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	100	400	Chi. & N. W.	79⅝
200	T., W. & W.	58⅞	1100	do.	79⅝
100	Mil. & S. P.	67	300	do.	79⅝
100	do.....b5	67½	400	do.	79⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85½	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
200	do.	84⅞	300	do.....b15	82⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts....b4	83⅞	200	do.....c	82
500	do.	83⅜	900	do.	81⅞

THURSDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Brokers made a half holiday of Christmas Eve, and held no Boards after 1 o'clock. Business, however, was informally kept up in the Long Room and on Broad-street until after 4 o'clock. The markets nearly all improved, both in prices and in the spirit of speculation, as compared with Wednesday. The Public Funds at the close of the day were firm, and New-York Central and most of the Western Roads were quite buoyant. New-York Central led the Railway list, and from 148⅜ in the morning advanced to 153@152½ ℘ cent. The Stock of the Pacific Mail also rose 2 ℘ cent., and Fort Wayne and Rock Island 1½@2 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold were somewhat sluggish through the forenoon at 134⅞@134⅝, but there were dispositions to buy after 2 o'clock, and on some currency report from Washington, which seems really to have had no foundation, the price advanced to 135@135⅛ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady at 109⅜@109⅝ for 60-day Bills on London, and 110⅜@110⅝ for short sight Bills.

The extreme closeness of the Money Market was partially relieved before 1 o'clock, and although the terms for carrying over Stocks continued dear to many of the Brokers, there was a large amount of Money loaned to the leading houses at 7 ℘ cent. Currency interest. To-morrow's holiday gives the lender two days' interest. The improved supply of Money imparted the firmness noticed above in the Public Funds, and free purchases were made of the 5-20s of 1867 at 110@110⅛, and 1862s at 110⅜@110⅝. In the State Bonds there was a demand for the new Louisianas, (Levee Loan, 6 ℘ cents,) recently introduced, and a steady feeling in Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris, while both classes of North Carolinas were weaker than on Wednesday. The accounts from Tennessee are favorable for the prompt payment of the January interest by the Fourth National Bank of this City.

At the close of business on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110⅛
American Gold Coin	134⅞	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55½
Missouri Bonds	90⅛	90⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	64
New-York Central	148⅜	152⅞
Erie Railway	38⅞	38⅞
Reading Railway	97⅝	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	115
Northwest Common	78	79⅝
Northwest Preferred	80⅛	82⅛
Michigan Southern	86⅞	87⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅜	110½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅛	84
Pacific Mail Company	119¼	120
St. Paul Prefered	85	84½
St. Paul Common	67⅛	67¼
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	59

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	108⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5-20 reg., 1868	105
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅜	5-20 coupon 1868	110¼
5-20 reg., 1864	105	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 coup., 1864	106⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	106½	6s currency	99⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106⅝	Tennessee 6s ex. c.	68⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110⅛	Tenn. 5s	68
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	100⅛	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	10⅛	Georgia 7s. n. bds.	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100⅛	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	100⅛	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101	Missouri 6s	90
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Louisiana 6s	69⅞
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	98½	Louisiana levee bds.	62½
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	99	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	102	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois 6 ℘ c. W. L.	102	Rhode Island 6s	101⅛
Indiana 5 ℘ ct. W. L.	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks: the January half-yearly Dividend of the Merchants' National is *five per cent.*; of the Grocers' National, *five per cent.*; of the Atlantic National, *five per cent.*; of the Fifth National, *five per cent.* and *five per cent.* extra dividend; of the Importers' and Traders' National, *five per cent.*; of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank, *eight per cent.*

Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	121
Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	138
City	200	Grocers'	110
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	130
State of New York	110	St. Nicholas	107
Commerce	119	Park	145
Ocean	110	Fourth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	86	Chi. R. I. & P.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n	86	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d mt., 1879	98	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92½
Erie 7s, 3d mt., 1883	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Erie 7s. 4th mt. 1880	86	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mt. 1888	86	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93½
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M.	99½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Pacific R. 7s, guar by Mo	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875	114½	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	90½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Ex'n bds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
Gt. Western 1st M. 68	103	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73½
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95		

The attention of buyers of Southern State Bonds is called to the advertisement of Alabama 8 ℘ cents and Georgia 7 ℘ cents, by Messrs. HEISER'S SONS, No. 38 Wall-street.

An important opinion has been rendered by the Supreme Court of New-York, in General Term, on the right of agents, factors and bankers acting as agents to appropriate to themselves the Insurance scrip resulting from the business of their principals. The case was made in the Court below by the Minnesota Central Railway Company against J. P. MORGAN & Co., who insured Railway Iron with the Atlantic Mutual Company, the premiums amounting to $7,000, upon which there was a subsequent scrip dividend of 40 ℘ cent., or $2,800. The policy being in the names of the Bankers, they claimed, according to reputed usage, the scrip as their own. The case went in favor of the defendants in the Court below, but this judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered by the General Term. Justice MULLIN, in delivering his opinion, said:

"If the defendants had insured in a stock company at the lowest rates for the plaintiffs, and any part of the premium had been subsequently returned, it would, of course, belong to the insured, and not to the agent effecting the insurance. The principle is equally valid in cases of mutual insurance companies. The question is, Who is the party insured? Was it the person signing the premium note, or the party for whose benefit it was effected, and who was bound to reimburse the premium? Clearly the person for whose benefit the insurance was effected. No rule of law is better settled than that an agent cannot make profit for himself out of the business of the agency over and above such reasonable compensation as by law and the agreement of the parties he may be entitled. All profits made by the agent belong to the principal. The scrip of $2,800 belongs to the party insuring the railroad iron as his share of the profits. It was the property insured that earned the money, and the owner was entitled to its earnings. No title is gained by the fact that the agents signed the premium notes, and that the policy was issued in their name. Plaintiffs must have borne the loss had the Insurance Company failed. The Judge holds, further, that the custom set up is not satisfactorily proved, and is not shown to have been brought to the knowledge of the principals. But no custom can be established which contravenes the well-settled principle of the law. It has been the doctrine for centuries that an agent cannot appropriate for his own use any portion of the profits derived from the business of the agency. The custom proposed to be established overrides this rule of law, and must be repudiated. If tolerated, it would lead to the grossest abuses. Insurance brokers would be induced to become members of mutual insurance companies; all property intrusted to them would be insured in their companies, not unfrequently without regard to expenses or even to the responsibility of the company, so that it should exist long enough to enable them to dispose of the dividends which would be awarded to them.

"The judgment is therefore reversed, and a new trial ordered."

The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana has officially announced in the New-Orleans papers that the State will resume the regular payment of the Coupons on all its Bonds, commencing with those due 1st January next. The outstanding State Notes, Warrants and overdue Coupons are to be redeemed by the one ℘ cent. tax, which, contrary to expectation, is coming in freely, and by the 1st of April next will absorb this floating debt.

THE DEBT OF LOUISIANA.

Old 6 per cent. bonds	$3,968,000
Old 5 per cent. bonds	86,000
New 6 per cent. bonds	494,800
Levee 6 per cent. bonds	4,000,000
Levee 8 per cent. bonds	1,000,000
Total	$9,548,800
Of these—Redeemed and in sinking funds held in the Treasury	$1,562,500
Total funded debt	$7,986,300
The floating debt is—State notes, warrants and overdue coupons	$1,929,500
To be absorbed by the 1 per cent. tax on the taxable property of the State, which will produce	2,510,000

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Dec. 23, says:

"The weather has been very changeable; the intense cold noticed in our last has been followed by mild weather, a good deal like Spring, the temperature at times being as high as 55 degrees. The general business of the city continues dull, and the pressure for money quite severe. A large amount of currency has been taken out of circulation to pay taxes, which has added to the stringency considerably. No ease is looked for until the new year has been entered upon. The usual rush to buy trifles for Christmas presents has crowded the fancy stores the last few days, but the amount of money thus spent, compared with the number of buyers, is comparatively small. Want of confidence continues, and makes bankers and capitalists cautious, but the causes are in operation which must sooner or later lead to a decided improvement in trade, namely, the high prices farmers are obtaining for the product of their land, and the money now flowing to the interior to pay for grain, pork, cotton and all other agricultural products must soon begin to come back, and this will make business good and money easy, by restoring confidence in the soundness of business men. The failure of STEDMAN, SHAW & Co., a large dry goods house on Pearl-street, during the week, had a bad effect, because this was supposed to be a strong house, but this does not alter the result.

The demand for flour and grain has been light, but prices have not changed much. Cheese has been in good shipping demand, and prices are higher.

The excitement in the Pork market was intense in the fore part of the week, and the desire to buy as great as we have ever witnessed in this market, which, as might be expected, caused prices to advance further, but they having reached a point which afforded good profits to packers, many of those in the interior concluded to sell, and this checked the speculative demand, and there was hardly any perceptible inquiry at the close from speculators. As a rule, however, packers have great faith in the article, and as they are wealthy it will be difficult to break down the market. Mess Pork, Lard and Bulk Meats have been bought largely, but the demand has been altogether of a speculative nature, the high prices having stopped the demand from consumers. But aside from the Pork trade, the market has been quiet and the changes in prices few, though we notice an improved Southern demand for many articles.

There has been a steady, speculative demand for Hogs during the entire week, and the desire to purchase manifested by packers did not diminish in the least, and prices advanced from day to day, the total advance during the week being $1 25 ℘ cental. The prices now paid and those current a week ago compare as follows:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.
Live, ℘ cental, gross	$8 25@$8 75	$9 50@$10 00
Dressed, ℘ cental, gross	10 25@10 75	11 25@12 00

A belief that the crop will be short now prevails generally, and constitutes the basis of this extraordinary advance, and the unusual high prices now being paid, which, counted on a gold basis, are the highest ever paid in this market.

The highest currency price paid for hogs was in January, 1865. When they sold at $16 net, then gold was 227; now the price is $12, and gold 135. The gold price in January, 1865, was $7 05; now it is $8 88, which is $1 83 ℘ cental higher than it was then. Had prices remained at $9@$9 50, there could not have been much risk to the holder of pork, even if there had been an increase in the crop; but such extreme rates—famine rates—as are now prevailing, render the situation somewhat critical, to say the least, to those who hold the article. It is pretty clear that all the hogs ready for market in this vicinity are nearly in, but it is quite probable that the packing will run on far in January, if not until February. The Assessor's returns made last Spring show that in this State, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, there were, in round numbers, 6,400,000 hogs over six months old, and this is under the actual number; and then if we add Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the number would reach 8,500,000. With such a supply to draw upon, and such inducements and means to feed as now exist, it is simply impossible to expect a pork famine to sustain famine prices.

The receipts during the week, the season and comparatively for some previous seasons, compare as follows:

By railways	42,988
By river	2,350
From Kentucky	1,206
Driven in	3,290
Slaughtered at Plainville	3,486
Slaughtered at Newtown	600
Total for the week	53,870
Previously reported	226,989
Total for season	280,859

Same time in—		Same time in—	
1867	283,577	1857	302,698
1866	244,010	1856	328,355
1865	193,934	1855	313,702
1864	357,843	1854	228,885
1863	332,427	1853	275,666
1862	479,698	1852	326,841
1861	315,841	1851	344,188
1860	300,077	1850	311,592
1859	404,126	1849	288,226
1858	346,878		

NOTE.—In giving the comparison of season's packing last week, by an oversight, it was taken from a copy of our paper a week further on in the season than it should have been, and corresponded with the present date, instead of that of our last issue. The correct comparisons for our last would have been as follows:

Same time in—		Same time in—	
1867	248,129	1858	336,943
1866	179,436	1857	261,353
1865	155,041	1856	312,702
1864	230,346	1855	338,885
1863	307,596	1854	275,665
1862	435,917	1853	279,875
1861	282,700	1852	332,340
1860	263,363	1851	282,822
1859	372,876	1850	265,355

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate—DEC. 24.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 144.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	nom.
Atlantic-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x119, q. c.	nom.
Dean-st., n. s., 125.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 100x100.5	$37,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	5,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100	1,000
Elliott-place No. 97, and all appurtenances; Clermont-av., No. 216, and all appurtenances; q. c.	25,000
Henry and Union sts., n. e. cor., 40x94x60x23x100x117	8,500
Hicks-st., e. s., 76 ft. n. Clark-st., 24.7x100; Clark-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. Hicks-st., 25x100	500
Lafferts-st., s. s., 155.10 e. of Classon-av., 25x119	nom.
Middle-st., n. s., 92.1 ft. w. of Webster-place, 18.5x80	4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of New-York-av., 140x200	5,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 175x214.5	4,400
Pacific-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 19.10x100	13,500
Sandford-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 150x200	4,180
Shaffer-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Bushwick-av., 125x100	1,400
Shaffer-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x91.10x50x89.3	500
Taylor-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x60	7,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 195, 40 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	11,000
Webster-place, e. s., 176.7 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x95	4,000
Willow-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 44.8x101.3x25.11x100	500
2d-place, n. e. s., 177.7 ft. s. e. of Henry-st., 20x133.5	15,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 80.1 ft. w. of 10th-st., 19.11x80	7,000
12th-st., s. s., 171 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100	4,275
39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x124.4x50x126.5	500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 48.9 ft. e. of Gunther-place, 48.9x98.7	500
Bushwick-av., w. s., 146.10 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x35.9x23.2x33.1	1,400
Graham-av. and Conselyea-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	2,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	5,800
Vernon-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 200x100x100x200x300x100; Flatlands road and Lawrence-st., n. e. corner, 400.9x395.2x200.9x25x200x400.9	27,000
Lots Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, W. Cott's map, 18th Ward	800

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 419, 3 years: 1 year, per year	$500
1 year, per year	550
1 year, per year	600
Atlantic-st., No. 421, 3 years, same as above.	
Graham-av. and Powers-st., n. e. corner, 75x100, 10 years, per year	1,800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Two acres woodland adjoining Smith's	$200
Lots Nos. 746, 747, 748, Silas Butters' map, each 25x100	225

Hempstead.

Rockville Centre to Near Rockaway road, e. s., 1 acre adjoining Watts'	$250

Oyster Bay.

Glen Cove Landing road, n. s., adjoining Van Cott's, ¾ acre	$250
Old Country road, both sides, adjoining Powell and Mott's, 130 acres	4,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

4th-av., w. s., lot No. 223, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$225

Greenburg.

Broadway, w. s., lot 100x475	nom.

Harrison.

West-st. road, e. s., adjoining Louisa Munson's, 40 acres; West-st. road, e. s., adjoining Louisa Munson's, 15 acres	$18,700

Morrisania.

1st-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. s. of 2d-av., 100x100	$6,500

West Farms.

Madison-av. and 11th-st., lot B and No. 156, 100x120	$1,600
Avenue A, n. s., 433 ft. n. of 1st-st., 100x175	2,500

Yonkers.

Ravine-av. and Point-st., s. e. corner, 180x200	$7,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adams-st., w. s., 255 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x96	$1,900
Somerset-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Waverley-place	500
South Market-st., Benj. Smith's property, 28 ft front	5,000

Orange.

Centre-st., 443 ft. from, H. Gormley's property, 8x143	$2,000
Cleveland-st., e. s., J. Snyder's property, 37x258	1,218
Cleveland-st., e. s., J. Snyder's property, 37x258	10,275
Hill-st., n. s., J. Keating's property, 147 ft. front	3,618
Hill-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of a new street, 33x100	380
Morris and Essex Railroad, s. s., M. Condit's property, 63x105	4,500
Morris and Essex Railroad, s. s., R. Clarke's property, 50x82	1,550
Park-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Valley road, 50x193	1,200
Parrow-st., n. s., 309 ft. e. of Centre-st., 5x20	630
Smith-st., B. F. Green's property, 81x200	1,200

Clinton.

Springfield-av., S. Headley's property, 44x660	$400

Livingston.

Homestead Farm and other lots of W. Gore, 3 plots	$6,000

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x83.6	$4,300
Jersey-av., e. s., 33.4 ft. n. of Railroad-av., 16.8x74.6	6,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x100	6,000

Hoboken.

Newark-st., n. s., 65.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 17.6x50	$13,500
Willow-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x95; 3d and Willow sts., n. e. corner, 25x95	18,000
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 85, Coster's estate	1,250

North Bergen.

New-Durham-av., e. s., lot No. 71, A. J. Smith's property, 25x100	$150

Hudson City.

Bergen-av., w. s., lot No. 353, near Newark road, 25x63	$2,000
Chestnut-av., w. s., 184 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x100	4,500
Summit-av., w. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4, plot No. 11, block No. 9, E. C. Bramhall's, 50x166	1,800

Bergen.

Clerk and Union sts., n. w. corner, 93x30	$12,648
Ocean and Union sts., s. e. corner, 89x340	12,140

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	41	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,311	Malt, bushels	720
Flour, bags	400	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	400	Pork, bbls	1,459
Cornmeal, bags	3,700	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,072
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	1,049
Corn, bushels	19,089	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,322
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	535
Oats, bushels	1,058	Petroleum, bbls	1,624

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in less demand, but quoted firm to-day, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted stronger, especially in the instance of the low grades, which have been less freely offered, and have been in more demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,781 bales, (of which 340 bales were to arrive,) including 648 bales to spinners, 426 bales to speculators, 1,632 bales to shippers, and 75 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 200 bales Low Middling, for the balance of this month, at 24½c.; 250 bales do. for February, and 250 bales do. for March delivery, at 24c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22¼	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23⅜	23⅜	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24¼	24½	25 @25¼
Middling, ℘ lb.	25	25¼	25¼@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	15,582
Receipts last week	20,494
Receipts preceding week	20,240
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	274,081
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	653,993
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	112,884
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	326,154
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	871,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	702,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	423,000
Exports, same time last year	361,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	284,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	298,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been less freely offered and purchased at previous prices, including Jersey Extra brands, 40c.@41c.; State and Pennsylvania, 39c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 37c.@38c.; Western, by Express, 38c.@39c.; Canada, 37c.@38c.; Limed, 29c.@30c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are quiet, and although the offerings are large, choice Winter Fruit is firmly held above quotations. Cranberries are weak and lower. Grapes are doing better, the holiday demand absorbing all good lots. We quote: Apples, Common, $2@$3; Apples, Greening, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$3 50 ℘ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@9c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 15c.@18c. ℘ lb.; Cranberries, $18@$22 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are easier, with a fair trade doing. Peaches show more activity, and prime lots are advancing. We quote: New Apples, State, 10c.@10½c.; New Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 7½c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 27c.@28c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14½c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 10c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@21c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@44c.; Plums, 28c.@32c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull, but quoted generally steady in price, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 20@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 35@14 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 285 bbls., at $7@$8 for poor to fair, and $8@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is dull and irregular; sales have been made of only 300 sacks at $5@$11 50, as extremes, for very poor to choice old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been inactive at $6 25@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 190 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less request at $4 50@$5 40 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4 25@$4 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, but quoted firmer to-day. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 20, and No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 62, in store and delivered, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at 95c.@98c. for new Mixed Western; $1 08@$1 12 for old do., in store and afloat; and 93c.@$1 03 for new Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have been quoted a shade dearer, on a light trade. Sales 24,000 bushels Western at 75c.@77½c., in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. The receipts of Beans are more liberal, but with an increased demand. Prices are very firm. Peas are slow of sale. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 65@$3 70; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 40@$4 50; Beans, Medium, prime, $3 70@$3 75; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet and nearly nominal, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after to-day, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 68c.@82c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$4; Resin at $2 30@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 37½; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 55; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues very quiet at 17¾c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 29½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Potato trade has been quiet and prices have been quoted unchanged; Onions are very firm. Monitor Potatoes, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 50; Onions, Red, $6 50@$8; Onions, Yellow, $7 50@$8; Marrow Squash, $2@$2 50 ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, $8@$12 ℘ 100; Russia Turnips, $2 25@$2 50 ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$14 ℘ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market has been largely supplied with Poultry, during the entire week, and with not very favorable weather prices are very irregular. At the close the demand is quite active, with a heavy business doing at steadier rates. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 16c.@22c.; Geese, 12c.@16c.; Ducks, 16c.@20c.; Chickens, 13c.@16c. ℘ lb. *Game*—Quail, ℘ dozen, $2 50@$2 75; Partridge, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Grouse, ℘ pair, 88c.@$1; Venison, carcass, ℘ lb., 12c.@14c.; Venison, saddle, ℘ lb., 18c.@20.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and rather heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 560 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 75 for New Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for Old Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller February, part at $28 ℘ bbl. City dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb.; Western at 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in request at steady rates. Sales equal to 145 packages, at 13c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in more demand and firm. Sales equal 375 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13¾c., and Short Rib at 14½c. ℘ lb. Lard continues in fair request at former rates: sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for Prime City, and 17½c.@17½c. for prime to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,250 tierces Prime Steam, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 17¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$37 ℘ tierce; sales 160 tierces. Beef Hams are in request at $30@33 ℘ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The general produce market has, during the week just closed, felt the full force and effect of the near approach to the close of the year's trade, in the narrowing down of transactions to necessities and actualities. Collections are more than ordinarily hard to effect, while the closeness of the money market causes general trade to be confined to cash transactions, which aid materially in further diminishing the volume of business. After the holidays and the quarterly return day of the banks shall have passed, a better and more cheering prospect will be probably opened. The market for Butter has continued to rule dull and heavy during the week; trade is generally confined to local wants, which appear to be growing less. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,963 packages. We make no change in our quotations, but the market is weak, and any transaction of moment would have to be made at lower prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	42 @44
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25 @27

The market for Cheese has ruled firm and steady during the week just closed, with an improved demand for both local and export trade. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 5,646 boxes. We note an advance of ½c. ℘ lb. on the fair grades. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	19 @19½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	18 @18½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	17½@18½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9 @13

SUGARS—Have been very dull at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 115 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 81 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in light demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 63,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@12c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased sparingly at $1 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 700 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8½d.@8¾d. ℘ bushel; 600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; and 150 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton; also a ship, to Nor tok, with Cotton at 15-32d. ℘ lb.; and Corn at 8¾d. ℘ bushel. Market firm.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Young, Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontenel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. ROSINA MEADOWS.
EVENING—THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE AVENGER, VALENTINE AND ORSON, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH. Artists: Miss J. E. Houston, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Messrs. George Simpson, Beckett, and others.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Forsyth-st., near Division-st.
SACRED CONCERT By Philip Phillips.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.
West 18th-st., near 8th-av.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 768 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

On page 1 will be found a Christmas Greeting, and an account of the festivities to-day; on page 2, letter on Specie Payments, Our Foreign Relations, Correspondence from Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Communications of the Failure of Protestantism; on page 3, Telegrams, Proclamation of Amnesty, and Foreign Letters; on page 4, letter from Treasurer SPINNER on specie payments, Stonewall JACKSON'S proposed attack on Fredericksburg, Arrest of Mr. BOWLES, Delaware Whipping-post, Testimony of Mr. COURTNEY on Whisky Frauds, &c.; on page 5, Law Reports, Commercial and Markets; on page Editorials; on page 7, Minor Topics and general matter; on page 8, New Publications, &c.; on page 10, the Hudson River Insane Asylum, Local Intelligence; on page 11, Letters from South America and Utah, communication on the Cuban Revolution and miscellaneous matters.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sublime Porte refuses to recognize the proposed conference of European Powers, asked for by Prussia, to settle the Eastern question. The American Consul, it is stated, has promised to extend the protection of the American flag to the Greeks who are expelled from Constantinople by order of the Sultan.

A collision between two Egyptian mail steamers recently occurred near Smyrna, and two hundred persons were killed.

A decision has been rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, condemning the practices of "kneeling before the sacred elements," and burning "candles" on the altar.

JAPAN.

Late advices from Japan give some particulars of the visit of the Mikado to Yeddo, it being the first instance in two centuries of a Mikado having visited a distant portion of his dominions. The people turned out *en masse* to receive him along the route, and Yeddo, which had been nearly deserted, was repopulated, and its ruined palaces restored in honor of his visit. Hostilities between the Northern and Southern factions had been suspended in consequence of the inclemency of the season, but it was expected that there would be a reconciliation on the return of Spring. Snow had fallen in the Eastern Provinces to a great depth. The report that the two Princes of Aidsen had been defeated and had surrendered, was discredited. The paper money issued by the Government at Osaka and Kobe, was at a discount of forty-five per cent., and several natives had been punished for refusing to take it. Several Japanese merchants having failed to fulfill their contracts with foreigners, the Government has resolved to restrict this trade to a few wealthy merchants, and has ordered that their accounts be examined by proper officers.

GENERAL.

Advices from Hayti report that a fleet of French and English vessels recently proceeded to Gonaives, and demanded the immediate release of the French and American vessels captured by Gen. CHEVALIER. The General restored the vessels at once, and indemnified the Captain of the French vessel for the outrage, but the American Captain refused to accept the indemnity, and left his vessel at Gonaives. The foreign Ministers have recognized as effective the blockade of Hayti. Five coasters loaded with supplies for the rebels had been captured by a Haytian war-steamer.

The President yesterday issued a proclamation, bearing date to-day, granting full and free pardon and amnesty to all persons actually engaged in the late rebellion, and to all who aided or abetted the same either directly or indirectly.

The brig *Paragon*, of and from St. Johns, N. B., for Cardenas, was dismasted and her decks were swept on the night of the 18th. The crew were all frozen, and four perished. On the morning of the 20th the vessel was anchored near Yarmouth, N. S., and during the day Capt. BOGART and the surviving portion of the crew, three in number, were rescued.

RUFUS PATTISON, of the firm of GEORGE PATTISON'S SONS, while walking on Main-street in Memphis last night, had his right leg almost carried away by a strong rocket. A stranger was also seriously wounded at the same time.

A man named WILLIAM FOLEY was shot and killed by a constable named ELIAS H. ROGERS, in Durham, Conn., on Monday. FOLEY was intoxicated, and had been arrested by the Constable at the instance of one LEONARD BAILEY, in whose house he had been creating much disturbance. He had attempted to kill the Constable. A jury of inquest found that ROGERS had killed the man in self-defence.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The case of JAMES GRIFFIN, charged with robbing the Royal Life Insurance Company of Wall-street, in December, 1866, was called, but the defendant was not ready, and the trial was postponed until next term.

THOMAS H. WYNNE, of Baltimore, has been elected Superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

The safe in the County Auditor's office, in Lima, Ohio, has been robbed of $10,000, $8,000 in currency and the balance in seven-thirty bonds. Several arrests have been made.

The City Council of Manchester, N. H., have declared that ISAAC W. SMITH was duly elected Mayor of the City at the recent municipal election, and not JAMES A. WATSON, as previously declared. It is charged that many illegal votes were cast for Mr. WATSON.

The report that the July semi-annual interest of two per cent. on the sterling or foreign portion of the Virginia State debt would not be paid on the 1st of January, at the same time with the "home debt," is contradicted. The Virginia *State Journal* says that arrangements have already been perfected with the bankers to obtain sterling bills to the amount required, about $350,000 in gold.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that a highly important movement of recognized kings of Express Companies has been going on for the past four days in that city. Among those engaged in it are the managers of the late American Express Company, R. L. JOHNSON, of Albany, and W. N. MELCHER, of Boston, who are guests of Col. J. M. THOMPSON, the original proprietor of Thompson's Express. It is understood that this combination, with their associates, meet at the earnest solicitation of a large number of business men, not only of New-England, but of the entire West, for the purpose of establishing express facilities throughout the territory now occupied by the American Merchant's Union Express Company.

HENRY SCHAFER, the alleged wife-murderer, and a fugitive from Hesse Darmstadt, was yesterday returned to Germany in the steamer *Main*, a warrant of extradition having been granted.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on widening Robinson-street met again yesterday. Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN, MOSES H. GRINNELL, JOHN S. GLOVER, THOMAS J. MONROE, Judge VANDERPOEL and others opposed the project.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions to pave a number of streets with Belgian and wooden pavement were adopted; also resolutions to increase the salary of the Assistant Librarian to $1,500 and to appoint PATRICK DEVEREUX a messenger to the Board of Councilmen at $1,500 a year.

The President, yesterday, pardoned WILLIAM HEITMAN, who was convicted in June last of running an illicit still in Rose-street.

Cotton closed rather more firmly yesterday on heavier sales. Breadstuffs were held with more confidence, but were inactive. Provisions and Groceries were quiet. Freights firm, on a moderate business, chiefly for Liverpool.

The receipts of live stock for the weekly supply number 6,131 Neat Cattle, 66 Milch Cows, 904 Veal Calves, 34,292 Sheep and 29,090 Swine. The Beef Cattle market is unusually dull, and cattle are selling at depressed prices. A great many fair to good cattle were offered for 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., net weight. There is a slight improvement in the Sheep trade, with no advance in prices. The yards have all been cleared. Most of the sales were made at from 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight. Swine are selling at firmer prices, with a brisk trade, at 9c.@9½c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. Dressed, the same quality of animals, sold for 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. The cold and clear weather favors the meat market.

CHRISTMAS.

It is declared on the high authority of THOMAS TUSSER, who lived and flourished three hundred odd years ago, that "Christmas comes but once a year;" which fact the philosophical TUSSER turns into a rhyme and an argument for exhorting us all, when Christmas *does* come, to "play and have good cheer."

With its traditional sports and its time-honored observances; with its old, familiar frolic, its wealth of kindly feeling and memories of love and home; with its jocund ceremonies, its feasting, and reveling, and masquerading,—and with its sacred and tender historic memories, too, ever coming up to tinge the extravagance of pastime to a soberer hue—perhaps, with its undertone of private sorrow or melancholy, heard, distinct and low, amid the loudest roar of boisterous laughter,—nay, even with its traditional *weather*, time out of mind clear, and crisp, and bracing, and cold, Christmas has come. Let those of us who can, scruple not to "play and have good cheer,"—not forgetting to *give* "good cheer" to some that are without it.

Now, more than ever before, the *family* element in Christmas tops all others—for it is not merely the season of general merriment and jollity, but that of domestic gathering, a summons back of the wanderers, if may be, around the old fireside, beneath the old roof-tree. For, the family is no longer that stable and compact institution it was of old. Modern civilization has gradually undermined it, and year by year its hold upon society grows looser and looser. Steam strains and snaps the bonds of the family system; for, whereas once the labor and discomfort of travel were great, and to make one's way across the world on foot or on hoof deterred even the restless and helped to keep him near at home, now the whole globe is open and accessible. Of old the traveled youth was a rarity, but now the home-keeping youth is the real curiosity. Of old, grandsire and son, and son's son lived and died within the same parish precincts, and every settlement bore the names and the impress of character written upon it centuries before. Now, lands and races intermingle. The stage-coach era has gone by. Country youths habitually seek their fortunes in the city, and city youths wander across the world. With steam transportation, men go a thousand miles in a month in search of gain or pleasure. Have you been to Alaska this Summer, to Italy this Winter, to Japan, to Jericho?—it sounds hardly stranger than it once did to ask last week's news from Buffalo. So it turns out that the locomotive and the steamboat are revolutionizing society, and lengthening the ties which bind to the native acres, to the parental hearth.

In this changing phase of society under a civilization itself revolutionized through modern mechanical appliances, comes Christmas, hearty, cheery, old-fashioned Christmas, conservative, family-loving Christmas, to act some small part as a counterpoise, and to help bind together those whom fate and society carry apart, or who are driven asunder in the contrifugal whirl of modern life.

It is a season, too, of brotherly kindness and charity. Never are the hearts of the charitable so free, so generous, so sympathetic, never do the poor and suffering hope so confidently for relief and with such reason for hope. It is a tight purse-string that will not loosen a little at Christmas-time; for what lessons of love and charity does not its origin teach, and what softening memories of boyhood do not spring to the minds of the most cynical of us? This delicious air of Christmas Eve and Christmas morning, just reddening the cheeks of the tardy gift-buyers, or brightening the glistening eyes of the revellers, is "a nipping and an eager air" to the destitute. The Christmas game, and beef, and wine, do not keep the generous from thought of the hungry; nor the cheery Christmas laugh of the gaily-dressed from hearing a cry from the thinly-clad and despairing. So, with its emblems and its honored customs, its evergreen and holly, its wreaths and crosses, its toys, its feasts, its gifts, its kindly wishes from mouth to mouth and heart to heart, another Christmas comes and goes, and is added to the record of our Christian era.

Pardons and Indulgences.

From the Tribune.

Mr. JOHNSON now proposes, it is reported, to finish up the pardoning business by a Christmas Proclamation of Amnesty that shall cover the cases of all rebels yet under ban, including Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. We regret the dribbling, undignified, popularity-seeking way in which this great matter has been treated; but it cannot be denied it is high time the farce were ended.

Does the *Tribune* happen to know whether this Christmas amnesty is to cover the "cases of all *whisky thieves* yet under ban," as well as all rebels, including Dr. BLAISDELL and company as well as "Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS;" and is it to be accompanied by a general proclamation of *indulgence* to all who either have been, are, or intend to become operators and agents in cheating the Government of the whisky tax?

It is generally understood,—indeed, has been asserted under oath,—that certain persons, retained by the President, have been authorized by him to promise *protection* and impunity to certain notorious whisky thieves, if they would make certain affidavits against obnoxious office-holders whose places were wanted for others;—and fifteen or twenty of the men most largely engaged in defrauding the Government,—who have kept millions of public money out of the Treasury and put it into their own pockets,—and who had been indicted and were about to be tried for these violations of the law, have been discharged without trial, and the Government officers have been ordered *not* to try them,—in consequence of such promises. Agents, claiming the authority of the Government, have visited our State prisons and offered promises of pardon, on similar conditions, to men now paying the penalty of their frauds on the revenue laws of the country.

Why not include all these cases in one sweeping amnesty proclamation? Is it not high time that *this* farce, of pretending to punish frauds on the revenue, were also ended? It has long ago ceased to command the respect of the public; and the ominous and protracted silence of the *Tribune* shows that it no longer excites any considerable degree of public interest. Either let Congress abolish all laws for collecting a tax on whisky, or else let the President issue a proclamation of amnesty,—guaranteeing impunity to anybody who may choose to disobey and defy them. Either measure would be more creditable than the present state of things.

Since the above paragraph was penned the Amnesty Proclamation has come to hand; and we are surprised to find it does *not* cover the cases of the "whisky thieves." That branch of the pardon business, it seems, is still to be managed in the same "dribbling, undignified, popularity-seeking" style as hitherto.

Help the Children.

In our columns has appeared an appeal, made by the *Children's Aid Society*, to which we intended to ask attention; and we do so now, as we presume it is never too late.

All admit that the best charity is that which enables men and women to become self-supporting; most deny that any other does aught but mischief; that indiscriminate giving is hurtful is beyond all question. Our next position is, that the charity which takes hold of children is tenfold more valuable than that which touches men and women; the next step is, that whatever converts a beggar or a thief into a good, industrious man or woman, is the noblest charity which can be devised.

Just this it is which the Children's Aid Society attempts *and does*. During the past year nigh two thousand children (1,943) have been taken out of the streets of New-York City, and have been placed in homes in the West, where they will grow up industrious and self-supporting. We may safely say that from one-half to nine-tenths of these two thousand, had they been left here, would have become paupers or criminals, and would have been a direct and indirect *drain upon the property of this City*.

To this point we wish to direct the attention of our men of property. It is computed that there are in this City over 20,000 street children who, in the shape of "wharf rats," petty thieves, and squalid beggars are in training for a life of vice and crime. Now we hold that the property of this City cannot *afford* to allow this to continue. We put it, therefore, simply as a financial question,—leaving out of view all moral and Christian considerations,—will you men of property do what you can to save these children, and in saving them, save your taxes and purses? Two thousand of these children saved in a year is an immense saving; and what does it cost? Only $20 each, or some $40,000 in all. Now, there are forty men in this City who will pledge themselves to contribute this sum gladly, if they know the money will be well spent. From a knowledge of the Children's Aid Society from its foundation, we can assure such that it will be well spent. Its managers are among the best and ablest men of the City, and they contribute not only of their time but their means. We believe that there are not forty only, but ten times that number who are ready to coöperate with them, and we trust this appeal will meet with a ready and hearty response.

We cannot go into a detail of the work done by this Society, but in addition to the removal of children to the country, the Society is engaged in the support of lodging-houses and industrial schools, where the work done is of this same character, and is work which cries aloud for efficient support. Its five lodging-houses in the past year provided 107,790 lodgings for 11,744 different boys and girls; its industrial schools cared for 5,609 various children, and supplied them 287,000 meals. Reading-rooms are also provided at different points, which help to lure these little waifs from the dens of vice to the ways of virtue. But surely we have said enough, and we trust that such a response in money and support will flow in upon them as to make them *know* that this whole community is with them. The Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of the Metropolitan Bank.

Gen. Hancock and Col. Wynkoop.

In his recent letter resigning his commission as Agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Col. WYNKOOP takes occasion to refer to Gen. HANCOCK'S famous expedition to Pawnee Fork, in April, 1867, in disparaging terms, and especially in terms implying that he was deceived by that officer regarding the conduct which was to be pursued by the latter toward the Cheyennes.

The imputation is an old one. It has been repeated very often; and, singularly enough, whether by reason of the active interposition of the Indian Bureau or from whatever other cause, certain it is that *somehow* Gen. HANCOCK'S clear and straightforward accounts of his Pawnee Fork expedition and of the burning of the Cheyenne camp, with the accompanying documents, have never been properly set forth before the country, while the charges and innuendoes made *against* his expedition by Indian Agents, have been carefully sown broadcast through the land.

No one, of course, questions the uprightness of Col. WYNKOOP, his devotion to the interests of the Indians, or his intimate knowledge of their character; but, nevertheless, we think that his theory—or rather implication—that his authority over the Indians of his agency had been unfairly made use of to decoy them into ambuscades and massacres, is totally unsupported by the facts. On three different occasions, he thinks, namely, at Sand Creek, at Pawnee Fork, and at Fort Cobb on the Washita, he was induced to congregate friendly Indians, upon whom, as soon as they began to assemble, our troops leaped to slaughter them. Now, we have no disposition to defend Col. CHIVINGTON'S butchery at Sand Creek, and no *need*, apparently, of defending Gen. CUSTER'S battle on the Washita, since the latter officer's course has been expressly approved in unqualified terms by his superior officers, and by the general voice of the community. But, in Gen. HANCOCK'S case, there was much less ground for carping criticism, since no "massacre" or general engagement occurred; the destroyed village had been abandoned.

It has been asserted, however, that this very act precipitated hostilities. This, however, is the grossest error in the whole story, and to it we call especial attention, because its repetition wrongs the fame of an illustrious soldier. The truth is that unavenged murders had already taken place the Winter before the expedition, and that reports that the Cheyennes were about to take the war-trail, were so strong as to induce Gen. SHERMAN to dispatch an expedition to find out if this were true. Gen. HANCOCK'S formal written instructions from Gen. SHERMAN were to "organize out of your present command a sufficient force to go among these Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, or similar bands of Indians, and notify them that if they want war they can have it now, but, if they decline the offer, then impress on them that they must stop their insolence and threats." He was further directed, in case of hostile opposition on the Smoky Hill, "to punish on the spot."

Thus directed, Gen. HANCOCK moved with a force to the Cheyenne camp, on Pawnee Fork, where the Indian Chiefs had agreed to hold a conference with him. On his approach the whole village decamped, under most suspicious circumstances. Gen. HANCOCK loaned horses to a few who remained, to summon back the village, promising kindly treatment, and meanwhile remained guarding the Cheyenne property with great care from the 14th to the 19th of April, when Gen. CUSTER, whom he had sent out in quest of the flying Indians, sent back word that he had found that "directly after they had abandoned the villages (where, by the way, they left, brutally outraged, a captive girl nine years of age, partly white,) they attacked and burned a mail station on the Smoky Hill, killed the white men at it, disemboweled and burned them, fired into another station, endeavored to gain admittance to a third and fired on my expressmen, both on the Smoky Hill and on their way to Larned." *Then* it was, and *not till then*, that Gen. HANCOCK determined to teach the Indians that their insolent marauding should not go unpunished, and, unable to pursue them from point to point, in an endless game of hide-and-seek, he burned their village.

And *this* is the occurrence which some Indian Agents, the Indian Bureau, and their friends and abettors in Congress and out, have described as a bait to collect the Indians, *with a view* to burn their village. Gen. HANCOCK, it will be seen, went out, as SHERMAN directed him, "to ascertain," in the latter officer's language, "if they want to fight, in which case he will indulge them." But it was not really a warlike expedition—its mission was pacific, though it was perfectly prepared for hostilities. Col. WYNKOOP must have well understood this. He was aware, also, that, though the Cheyennes deserted the proposed place of conference, in an annoying and suspicious manner, and though, before going, they abused a little captive girl in a way which Gen. HANCOCK had, two days before, declared that he would resent, yet their village was securely guarded; it was only when his own troops sent him word that after the village had been deserted, the Smoky Hill atrocities had been performed, that he burned it. "I concluded," he said, "that this must be war."

It only remains to add that Gen. HANCOCK'S course was promptly indorsed by his commanding officers. Gen. SHERMAN wrote to him that "if any blame is attached to you in the matter of burning the Cheyenne camp, I must share with you that blame, for I had previously approved your act in that matter." In his official order directing the burning of the camp, Gen. HANCOCK gave the Indian outrages and word-breaking as the grounds of the act. To say that this act *caused* the hostilities of 1867 is as disingenuous as it is unjust.

A Word to the Charitable.

There has probably never been a time when the demands on the individual and organized charities of the country were greater, or the ability to answer them less than at present. At this season of the year many branches of industry, giving employment to many thousands of poor persons, are usually discontinued. The general and unusual stagnation in all branches of trade has added to the great numbers thus thrown out of employment a great many others who, not looking forward to such a contingency, have made no provision for it, and are therefore painfully destitute. It is stated that in some of the towns on the canals in this State the destitute drivers are seeking admission to the work-houses in order to obtain food. The station-houses of this City are said to be filled every night by the poor who voluntarily seek commitment in order to find shelter.

It is a painful fact that we have in this country no Government charities which are not connected with the prisons, and that no aid can be legally given to poor persons unless they solicit aid in the characters of criminals. The evil consequences of the association, even for a few hours, of regular and hardened convicts and these poor persons, committed because of the poverty which is such a powerful incentive to crime, can hardly be imagined. We are not singular in this regard, however; no country has yet developed a plan for the organization of great charities; and here as elsewhere the charitably disposed have to dispense their gifts individually or through associations. The evils of individual, which is, as a general rule, indiscriminate, charity, are almost equal to its benefits; and the truly charitable will wisely give what they can spare to the organized societies. It is painful to note, in this connection, that the principal charitable institutions of this City are at this time very necessitous, the support given being unusually small in consequence of the dullness of trade. Several of these associations have through years of success accomplished much good, and ought to be sustained as liberally as possible.

The Open and Secret Vote.

The spirited description given by our London correspondent, some days since, of the recent Parliamentary elections, where the elector gives a *viva voce* vote, and his candidate thanks him personally, or the other party pelt him, it may be, with eggs or red ochre, recalls to many minds here the old English discussion between "the open and secret vote"—vote by voice or by ballot. In this country the question is so entirely decided in favor of the ballot, that we hardly even think of the arguments on the other side; in fact, the objections urged against the secret vote seem generally to Americans to have an intangible and impracticable character.

But when philosophical politicians so thoughtful as J. STUART MILL oppose the ballot with such earnestness, there must evidently be some evils in the method which do not at first strike the mind. It is probable, however, that the English objectors have derived their arguments mainly from the experience in small constituencies. With the new order of things—with England somewhat Americanized—we believe that practical politicians will follow Mr. BRIGHT and support the ballot. The great objection urged to it is the increased temptation to bribery where the vote is secret. A man is less likely to be bribed where he is compelled by word of mouth to declare for his candidate. His companions and neighbors will know the fact, or suspect undue influence, and if the law does not reach him, public opinion will. An employer, for instance, would not dare bring to the polls a gang of his workmen to vote for his own candidates or for himself, provided they were compelled to avow their vote by voice.

This objection strikes an American's mind as singularly intangible. The great preventive of bribery of electors, we have learned by experience, is, next to the advance of general morality, *the size of constituencies*. When a candidate has, as Mr. OAKEY HALL, in the recent Mayoralty election, a constituency of 100,000 electors, neither he nor any other candidate, were he rich as Mr. ASTOR himself, could afford to bribe to any extent. We believe, in point of fact, there is very little *direct* bribery in the United States; no candidate could afford it—but there is a vast deal of indirect bribery.

Thus Michael O'Flannegan desires to be Alderman in the City of New-York; he goes to each of the street contractors in his district, who command hundreds of men; to the liquor dealers, who have hundreds of customers in debt to them; to certain officials in the City Hall, who have their large followings; and requests their "influence." The understanding all around being that the Alderman shall help his friends to jobs and contracts, and they shall employ their followers, and they their comrades and "pals." But little money passes directly; yet the reward for a vote may be enormous. This corrupt system exists in the cities where the constituencies are corrupt, and to a much less degree in the rural districts, where they are more honest. It would exist equally under ballot or *viva voce* voting. The men engaged in it are not ashamed of it, and do not bring themselves within reach of the law. If they had any choice, they would prefer open voting, because it would show their preferences to their leaders, and might frighten away their more modest opponents. The bribery or undue influence of employers on their workmen does not prevail here to any extent on account of the jealousy of the working class of their superiors.

The more a laboring class is elevated by the vote or any other cause, the more independent it will be of the employing class; and the choice between ballot and open vote will make little difference in their freedom from corruption.

Moreover, a ballot takes away all certainty from the bribers that their money goes to the side they desire. Probably many an ignorant laborer would accept gladly on the morning of the election a fee of a few dollars from one of the candidates, but the suborner could never know that the man had not changed his vote at the last. This consideration, no doubt, deters many politicians from buying votes. He who would accept a bribe would not hesitate to deceive his briber. The ballot in this has a healthful influence. Morever, in a democratic society—as English society is fast becoming—the votes of persons on important questions are well understood beforehand. The ballot, in general, here, is as open as the vote by mouth. Each one knows how his neighbor will vote. It is true, he may "plump" or "scratch" his ticket, and it not be generally known; but usually each elector's tendencies and voting are well ascertained by all his neighbors. He speaks, or writes, or subscribes, or joins in processions, or wears colors or pictures of the candidates, or in some way indicates his preferences. Even the children divide into parties. An open vote would have scarce more moral influence on the voter than our ballot.

Moreover, the great and increasing danger here of our political system, which will soon appear in Great Britain—the withdrawal of the intelligent and prosperous classes from the turmoil of our politics, and the consequent rule of the ignorant and unprincipled—would be augmented tenfold by a *viva voce* vote.

Fancy our fastidious merchants and refined scholars and lazy moralists declaring their vote by voice, where they might be "pelted by eggs or red ochre!" It is true that if this treatment were threatened they might vote from mere sense of manliness; but if we had habitually the riotous, stormy, rowdy proceedings described by our English correspondent, and which have attended the English "open vote" for centuries, thousands of people here are too indifferent to the questions voted upon, or too self-indulgent to even be willing to go to the polls.

No; for Americans the ballot is the only wise and practical method.

An open vote, too, would be far more likely to be given incorrectly by our foreign fellow-citizens, and would leave more to the discretion of the Registers than is wise. The ballot is a shorter process, and, on the whole, seems equally healthful. We believe England must eventually come to it.

The Board of Education.

The expenses of the Board of Education are increasing at a rate, and are reaching an aggregate, which demand attention. The following are the amounts expended each year since 1860:

1860	$1,278,781	1865	$2,298,508
1861	1,300,000	1866	2,454,327
1862	1,358,435	1867	2,939,348
1863	1,450,000	1868	2,900,000
1864	1,787,000	1869, (asked for)	3,150,000

Now it must be remembered that this is merely for *current* expenses, as the school-houses were all built and furnished years ago. What possible explanation can be given for such an enormous increase?

The Demand for our Food Resulting from the English Drought.

The feature so certain to accompany a great drought of calling upon the food appropriated to man for the supply of animals is now presented in the experience of portions of England. The *Mark Lane Express* of the 30th November, referring to reports from Suffolk County, says:

"So much of the crop (of wheat) is quietly disappearing into the bullock sheds, that we feel quite sure some disappointment will be felt further on, when only too late, that so splendid a crop has been frittered away and not more carefully husbanded. A crop begun to be eaten up in July, and the process of consumption assisted by bullocks and pigs can scarcely be expected to last till September."

* * * "There seems a dread in some parts lest sufficient feeding stuff should not be obtained for stock during the Winter months; but if the farmers look out ahead they may secure enough to carry them through the dreaded period, but they must be early prepared."

The consumption of wheat in the manner indicated is due probably to its partial unfitness for bread, and to the severe destruction of all other crops. That unfitness was doubtless an effect of the drought certain to impair the accuracy of the calculations put forth by Mr. SANDERSON and Mr. CAIRNS, both of whom thought the wheat crop "splendid."

We are thus full in these extracts, inasmuch as they express the sober second thought which experience enforces, of those who heretofore have not been inclined to admit that there would a serious scarcity. The actual condition of England with respect to food is now deeply interesting to this country, as the importations of it into the United Kingdom for 1867, from all parts of the world, were nearly five hundred millions of dollars in currency, and it is important to know what portion of the quantity required, until the harvest of 1869, will be furnished by the United States.

The chief markets relied upon by Great Britain for supplies of grain are Russia, Prussia, the Danubian Principalities, Egypt, Turkey, the Dutch and German States, Hungary, Chili, Canada, and the United States. The receipts of wheat for the ten months of this year ending on the 31st of October, as stated by the English Board of Trade, show the following reductions as compared with those of 1867: From Russia of 3,250,000 cwt.; Prussia, 1,480,000 cwt.; Chili, 530,000; while they have increased from Egypt 2,150,000 cwt.; from the Danubian Principalities 1,693,250 cwt., and from the United States 2,730,000 cwt. France, which supplied flour for the first ten months of 1866 to the extent of 3,248,638 cwt., and in 1867, 1,103,032 cwt., sent to England in 1868, to the 31st of October, only 431,442 cwt.

The diminished importation from Russia, Prussia and France indicate a lower production of wheat in those countries this year than usual, due to the lapping over upon the Continent of the drought which afflicted England from early in April to the 12th of August, and which, though broken then by storms, was subsequently renewed. England had not suffered so seriously since 1800.

Although Great Britain will be obliged, before her harvest of 1869, to import an unusual quantity of food, yet for the ten months up to the 31st October, there had been but a trifling excess over the quantity of wheat and flour imported in 1867, for the same period. From what quarter it is to be obtained will appear from the same authority:

"We are in no actual want of wheat at present, (*Mark Lane Express*, Nov. 30,) as our still declining markets amply show, and the 1s. per quarter being lost, with slow sales almost everywhere. But some farmers have already refused the present rates, apparently intending to look on for better prices in the Spring, and as wheat has come down to the price of Spring corn, *this expectation seems very reasonable*. Those who have Christmas rents to pay must, of course, sell enough to meet such calls, but *this difficulty over and ports abroad mostly closed*, growers will have the command of supplies, and withhold or send, when prices suit them. *At New-York prices have further given way*, and some amount of flour has been purchased for English account."

The arrivals of grain into London for the week ending Nov. 28, show that while of wheat only 4,900 quarters were of home production, 24,302 were foreign, distributed as follows: Cronstadt, 7,589; Dantzic, 3,700; East Indies, 1,708; Havre, 42; Montreal, 1,502; New-York, 5,088; St. Petersburg, 3,795; Rostook, 500. As most of these ports are now frozen up, the reason for gleaning them as far as possible in November to the exclusion of those which may be resorted to in the Winter is apparent. The lower price of wheat announced by the *Mark Lane Express*, was not due to the quantity of domestic thrown upon the market, which we have seen was small, so much as to the larger quantity of foreign, and to the belief, still not wholly eradicated, that the statements heretofore published of the magnitude of their crop of wheat are accurate. Egypt, Turkey, the Danubian provinces, San Francisco, New-Orleans and New-York must now be relied upon, with the disadvantage that the Erie Canal is now closed.

It was stated by Mr. CAIRNS that arrangements had been made to obtain ten thousand quarters of Indian corn from the Mississippi daily up to the end of the year, but as its shipment has not taken place, the announcement is to be regarded as part of that system of measures which was intended to break down all foreign markets, so that Great Britain might obtain the excess of food required this year at prices which would keep the aggregate expenditure within what was usual. In this object unexpected aid was furnished by the "lock up" perpetrated by speculators in Erie, and by that portion of the Press here which, having been unobservant of the character and effect of the drought, sought to impress the community with their services by showing that their want of activity was due to the apprehension that speculation might have been encouraged, an object which they have charged upon those who warned the great farming interest to hold their supplies until the consumption by Great Britain of her not over six months' supply, produced by the harvest of this year, had demonstrated what would be the extent of her wants. It required but little sagacity to know what would be the policy of Great Britain. She has forced down the price of wheat in England to a figure below what will remunerate our farmers, and, still pursuing this object, enters upon the Winter with a stock of food below what is usual or safe for so large a population. She is now living from hand to mouth. Our whole surplus of food will be required by those States in Europe which were sufferers from drought, and the question is full of interest, what should be the policy of this country?

The total of exports for the United Kingdom for the ten months ending Oct. 31, was £150,681,161, against £153,051,639 last year, while the computed value of the imports in nine months was £175,948,532 in 1868, against £171,199,569 in 1867. The difference on the wrong side is nearly fifty millions of dollars in our currency, which will produce anxiety abroad, as the competition between English and Continental manufacturers has been severely felt on account of the cheaper labor on the Continent, due in great part to cheaper food. It is not free from complication how, in this view, the dealing between England and our food producers can be adjusted. But inasmuch as the effects of a severe drought extend ordinarily over the succeeding year, and as the quantity of grain produced in the Atlantic portion of the Union is short of what was expected, it would appear to be expedient to act upon the advice given by the *Mark Lane Express* to English farmers, and to hold our surplus of food until English limits are advanced, for otherwise it may be swept off at low prices, and upon the consumers in this country will ultimately fall the advance likely to prevail until the gathering of a new harvest.

The Consolidation of Nationalities in Europe.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S plans for the unity of the Latins in one great Empire have little prospect of early successful accomplishment, unless that consummation is to be reached through a general disruption of the Latin nations, including France. M. ROCHEFORT'S "bricklayer of Ham" has undoubtedly beautified Paris by first demolishing objectionable portions (such, for instance, as were capable of being easily barricaded) and then rebuilding them; but it is hardly probable that the same building process will apply to political as well as to material reconstruction. It is too dangerous a method for strengthening the political Empire by the union of the Latin race, which has ever been an *idee* of the BONAPARTES.

The first NAPOLEON, when at Saint Helena, alluded to the scheme of a union of the Latins of France, Spain and Italy as one of his fatal ideas. He went so far as to make his son King of Rome and his brother King of Spain, but for all that the scheme failed. The third NAPOLEON has married a cousin into the royal family of Italy; he has a son whom he may call King of Rome as soon as he likes, and he even has handy a Spanish wife whom he might like to hear called Queen of Spain by the determined monarchists who now rule that country for a time; but he is still no nearer the aim of his house than his uncle was. The *idee* has already led him into many complications that may yet prove embarrassing. His double-dealing with the Italians in protecting the Pope has made NAPOLEON extremely unpopular in Italy, and given him no strength in the States of the Church. His last act—the presentation of 20,000 muskets to the Pope—will not be likely to increase his popularity. The Italians have not sufficient sense of the ridiculous to look on this present of arms without soldiers to a monarch who cannot raise men, in the light of a capital practical joke. The irate Italians, enraged that Rome is not already their capital, are even accusing GARIBALDI of having defeated the Roman invasion of 1867 by giving NAPOLEON an opportunity of interfering by his too hasty action. In every public demonstration in Italy the aversion to NAPOLEON III. is persistently displayed. In Spain there is no better sign. The Spaniards betray no greater affection for the nephew than they did for the uncle, whom they fought for years of guerilla war. Each demonstration in favor of a republican form of government in Spain, is a rebuke to the Empire which condemns men for decorating the graves of martyred Republicans; and the persistent declarations of the Spanish leaders that the English constitutional form of mon-

archy is the most perfect Government on earth, is not encouraging to those who would like to see French absolutism extended to the Peninsula.

The fact is, that while all the rest of Europe has, as it were, divided itself of late years into great nationalities, the three Latin nations have grown more and more unsettled and divided. The Napoleonic *idee* of "nationalities" has become a reality with every race but his own. The Anglo-Saxon race is united in England, and is daily growing in liberality of sentiment and in greater freedom. The Teutons of North and South Germany, or Prussia and Austria, are not yet united in one Empire; it is hardly natural that they should be soon, under the circumstances of their very different religious and secular education; but the last two or three years have witnessed the strong consolidation of two German Empires. Prussia has united in the strong North German Confederation all the petty States which formed the old and weak German Confederacy, which the Holy Alliance inflicted on Europe in 1815; and even now Schleswig, and other Provinces not absorbed in 1866, are asking admission and offering to take the oath of allegiance. Austria has strengthened herself by restoring their rights to the people of Hungary and Bohemia, and other discontented Provinces of the same race as herself. FRANCIS JOSEPH has even bethought him of a title for his Empire, expressive of its consolidated character. Russia has become stronger, if not more liberal, in the last few years. In short, only the Latin race in all Europe seems to be troubled with internecine strife; and only Italy, Spain and France appear to have an unsettled, not to say revolutionary, tendency.

And of these three France, after all, seems to be in the most critical condition. The Italian troubles with the Pope are only exasperating; they will settle themselves as soon as the Pope dies. Spain may decide on a form of Government and establish it without bloodshed; that much misunderstood people are by no means as restive and reckless as is generally thought, and no one need be surprised to find the defeated party—Monarchists or Republicans, as the case may be—submitting to the decision at the polls on Dec. 18 next, as quietly and sensibly as our Democrats have submitted to the decision of Nov. 4. But in France the people are uncomfortably demonstrative. The Press troubles are apparently insignificant; ROCHEFORT has been banished to Brussels; a half-dozen other editors have been fined in small amounts and imprisoned for brief terms; that is all. But to the French, excited by a name, aroused by a sentiment, convulsed by a song, and revolutionized by a cry, these offences of the Government are highly exasperating. Revolutions have been precipitated by less crimes on the part of a Government than the suppression of the public Press and free speech.

MINOR TOPICS.

The season, if not to be actually termed "merry," in the good old sense, is somewhat more so than those we have all been latterly accustomed to. In the first place, the weather, and "this brave overhanging"—as the elder BOOTH gave it—are cheerful, and in the next, there is more employment for the workers of all degrees, more buoyancy in general business, less talk of suffering among the poor—though, of course, we must have some of that always with us. Christmas makes all his "shows" in a flourishing manner, and blows all his trumpets; the gift books and the thousand other gay things call out in crowds and whole columns for well-disposed persons to come and give them away, and certain birds and beasts, following the benevolent legend of the Middle Ages, invite people to come and eat them. The "ball is up" everywhere; and Santa Claus is certainly in his glory, for he is to be at the White House to-day, helping the President to entertain the children. So that, if we could now only hear something satisfactory about REVERDY JOHNSON's Embassy, and were sure that we are not going to buy out the Isthmus of Panama for one hundred millions, we should wish our readers all a very "merry Christmas" without any great mental reservation.

It will no doubt be of interest to many inventors in this country, to know that the Government of the Argentine Republic has formally offered to pay a premium of *eight thousand dollars in gold*, to the inventor or introducer of the best system of preserving fresh meats in a manner adapted to their export on a large scale. This offer will be open until May 2, 1869. The proposals will be received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres; but any information on the subject will be furnished to applicants in this City at the Consulate of the Argentine Republic.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* indulges a spirit of malevolence toward this City, which is sadly out of keeping with the spirit of the holiday season. Its people are arrayed in mass, politically, not only against the rest of the State but against all the loyal States of the Union, and it is only in consequence of their misbehavior that SEYMOUR and BLAIR got any electoral votes at all. Wherefore the *Eagle* invokes condign punishment on our devoted heads. It insists that "the Republicans of the State owe it to themselves to cast *off all claims from the rotten cities*, and confer their favors elsewhere, and leave the New-Yorkers to go on undisturbed in their own way to destruction until they get enough of it." This is a dreadful prospect. But suppose the New-Yorkers should not "go to destruction," even after all these terrible threats have been carried into execution; what next? It certainly is not impossible that New-York City might survive even if it should not have a Senator in Congress. We know nobody in the City who would suffer very much even from that catastrophe.

We must recall the name of "Prof. DELESSIER, of Kingston, Jamaica." Immediately after the California earthquake, some two months ago, we got a dispatch from Havana, informing us that this individual had predicted the earthquake a long time in advance. As we had no means of verifying or disproving the statement, we let it go, for the time being, unnoticed; but some people, doubtless, thought "Prof. DELESSIER, of Kingston, Jamaica," a very portentous and prophetic personage, particularly, as we were told, he had also predicted the earthquakes in South America and the West Indies. We must now, however, tear off his prophetic robes, and expose his pretensions stark naked. At the beginning of the present month, the news was flashed to us, through the Havana cable, that the "Professor" then predicted that there would be another "earthquake in California in the vicinity of the 9th and 11th of December." The Californians, doubtless, got the news in due season, and, we must suppose, were thrown into a state of terror and excitement at the prospect of a reeling world. Editorially, we kept wide awake for the arrival of the 9th and 11th of December. The 9th came, and the 11th passed away; but though we ceaselessly watched the wires that run to California, we got not a word about the predicted earthquake. We gave the Professor a week's grace, and then we gave him till Christmas; but now at last we must conclude that he is a first-class quack. It is so much easier for one to show, after an event has occurred, that he had predicted it, sure and certain, that we are surprised at the folly of any man who attempts to foretell through the newspapers anything that will occur to-morrow.

HAWTHORNE mentions that the word *merry*, in the familiar phrase "merry England," does not mean gay or cheerful, but is derived from an old Teutonic word signifying "famous" or "renowned." How is it, then, with the phrase "Merry Christmas"—quite as ancient, probably, as the other? If it, also, had not originally our modern meaning of *merry*, surely it has *acquired* it by right and by fitness; for surely no epithet is more appropriate for this cheery holiday than the universal one—Merry Christmas.

One reads the news from Greece every morning, by telegraph, with a kind of dazed sense of incongruity in the words descriptive of things and events on that "classic" ground. We are told of "the *railroad* running from Athens," the *steamers* to Nauplia, Patros and Corfu," the "canal at Corinth"—why not of the telegraph to Lacedæmon, the fifteen-inch gun at the Piræus, gas on the Acropolis, the breech-loader at Thermopylæ, warranted good against a million spear-hurling cohorts of XERXES? This mixing up of ancient names and fames with modern mechanical inventions, produces a queer sense of anachronism, look at it in as matter-of-fact a way as we please.

We find the two following coarse and cruel personal items in a City paper:

"CARLOTTA, the widow of MAXIMILIAN, has now become so raving mad as to propose to write the life of her husband."

"The Marchioness of Hastings mourns on $25,000 a year."

We suppose some people consider this sort of writing very smart; but others consider it vulgar and brutal. There are but few American papers that would mock and insult ladies in this style—even though they happened to be the widows of men who ended life as tragically as MAXIMILIAN and HASTINGS.

Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the *Household Book of Poetry*, compiled by Mr. C. A. DANA, which has been a popular favorite for several years throughout the country. A book of the same general character, made up in part of the same material and bearing precisely the same title, compiled by RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH, Archbishop of Dublin, has just been published in London. That an Archbishop should fall a victim to the habit of literary pilfering, and should "convey" the work of an American editor, is somewhat surprising; but the fact that he should neglect to make any acknowledgment, where his obligations are so great, is perhaps more so. The literary journals comment on the case with some degree of asperity, which is both natural and just. Archbishops certainly ought to set a better example than this.

The old jealousies and antipathies of human society are giving away, everywhere, and the races that have stood asunder since the *emeute* at Babel are coming amicably together. Even old Spain asks for an incursion of strangers. Our own State of Georgia is wisely inviting a swarm of emigrants to cultivate her fertile soil, gather her rich harvests and fruits, and use the water-power of her thousand streams. But she should not unjustly cast a slur "on the worn out hills of Virginia." Virginia is a State full of natural resources—as all the world knows—even away up to "the green hills of Tyrol;" for one of the late Innspruck journals says that M. VON ALPENBERG of that city is organizing a body of emigrants, with means, who, early next year, will give up the double for the single eagle, and look for new homes somewhere beside the Shenandoah or the Potomac. *They* will not think the hills of "Ole Virginny" so very much "worn out," as the Georgia sister, a little farther south, is pleased to insinuate.

If LERSUNDI and the malcontents of Cuba could settle their controversy by "the keen encounter of their wits," instead of the Chassepots and Enfields, the Captain-General would have the best of it, and the insurrection would come to an end. His anecdote against MORALES LEMUS, editor of the *Pais*, was as happy as any of those President LINCOLN was fond of telling. Señor LEMUS, (see the TIMES of yesterday,) though he would have matters managed in Cuba as in Spain, would not do away with slavery nor allow a conscription; wanting all the advantages of the colony, while the mother country had all the trouble; and the story of the two soldiers was certainly a palpable hit, whether he laughed or not. The "boys" above mentioned found a cigar in the street, and agreed to share it. "Cut it in two," says one. "No," says the other, "I'll smoke it, and you shall expectorate!" LERSUNDI should be taken at once into PRIM's Provisional Government to help the new *régime*. It will require a good deal of wit to manage the refractory spirits of the Cortes presently.

Now that we are about to have another bridge over the Harlem River, we implore the *pontifices* of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, as they value our approbation, and tender the sense of the good and the beautiful which exists, more or less, among the people at large, *not* to make one after the model of the bridge recently erected and now standing exposed to the gaze of all passers-by, at the end of the Third-avenue, seeing that this last is certainly the ugliest affair of the kind that may be found in a day's walk, and that it excites no emotion of gratified pride in any of our citizens. It is, no doubt, a strong one, and will bear the heaviest burdens, naturally, and, so to speak, sympathetically. But, after all, a public piece of architecture may be made graceful and good-looking, as well as serviceable; and we accordingly make this appeal to the new undertakers, —and also in a warning spirit; for New-York has begun to remove bridges because of their ugliness.

In the fuel we burn, inventors have always had ample room for experiments in the direction of economizing heat and material. But, although coal has been the chief fuel used during the most scientific age of the world, no one has yet been able to make an apparatus securing its complete combustion—preventing extravagant waste. It is in this point that the petroleum advocates seem to be gaining an advantage. For, while the oil costs more than coal to get, and is more valuable from the greater variety of uses to which it can be adapted, the experiments for achieving entire combustion and consequent complete utilization of all its stored-up heat, have already advanced to a very gratifying degree of success. As the study of economy, the art of saving what crude workmen throw away, the science of using what has generally been considered refuse, is, in the present day, one of the greatest aims of those engaged in perfecting industrial effort, this fact gives to petroleum the probability of an extended and extraordinary future of usefulness.

Fourth of July orators are very fond of telling how the eyes of the victims of despotism and friends of liberty throughout the world are turned to the great American Republic. There is more truth in such rhetorical statements than perhaps the orators themselves realize. One of the latest illustrations in this direction is in Spain, where the brilliant orator of the Republican Party, Don EMILIO CASTELAR, has given utterance to sentiments about our Republic in his speeches that must be gratifying to every American. In a late speech at Madrid, after dilating in eloquent terms on the regeneration of Spain, and picturing the Bourbon despotism that has been over the land, he exclaimed that the revolution was destined to unite Spain in a bond of union with all Republican Governments, but especially with that of America. The world, he declared, is one vast necropolis, a map painted black, whereon are but three bright spots—the United States, Switzerland and Spain. Three or four others have assumed a grayish tint, but the rest are black as night. In holding up the splendid example of the American Republic before the people of Spain, the orator received the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude.

It was mentioned as a fine example of the working of American institutions that, on the night of GRANT's election, as two processions, one Democratic the other Republican, were marching through the streets with their banners, the Democratic procession suddenly wheeled into line with the Republican, was put at the head of the column, and the whole body marched along under the American flag and to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner." An analogous incident has lately occurred in Spain. Two immense processions, one Republican the other Monarchical, marching through the streets of Barcelona, came up with one another, each with its own flag and band at its head, and with their respective war-cries, "*Viva la Republica!*" and "*Viva el Gobierno Provisional!*" Presently the flags on either side bowed in friendly salutation to one another, the two streams glided pacifically past one another, and the contending shouts blended into one unanimous cry of "*Viva la Libertad!*"

Rascalities practiced by the Spanish Bourbons are constantly coming to light since the dethronement of Queen ISABELLA. The latest incident reported in Madrid is rather the meanest thing we have lately heard of a King. It appears that a deficiency of nearly a million dollars has been discovered in the funds of the charitable institution of the *Buen Suceso*, destined to the relief of the poor; and the Patriarch of the Indies, to whom the charity is intrusted, has nothing to show for the missing funds but a receipt of the Ex-King Consort, to whom the money was secretly advanced, and from whom it has now to be claimed. This royal scoundrel ought to be garroted if he is ever again caught on Spanish soil.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Three performances will be given at Wood's Museum to-day. The hours for these are 11 A. M., and 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock.

Signor BLITZ is to give two performances at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-day. The innocent jugglery and entertaining ventriloquism of this old master of magic is just the sort of amusement for Christmas.

A *matinée* will be given by the Hibernian Minstrels to-day. These new comers appear at Apollo Hall every evening. They follow the style of entertainment given by the Ethiopian troupes, with this difference that the burlesques are on the Irish character instead of the negro.

The Whisky Trials.

An evening paper, after noticing our remarks on the alleged postponement of the trials of the parties under indictment for violation of the Revenue laws in regard to whisky, called on District-Attorney COURTNEY for an explanation. In reply, Mr. COURTNEY says:

The article, if I suffer it to pass unnoticed, is likely to create a belief that I have recommended the Attorney-General to order a postponement of these trials. I wish, therefore, to state that I have not, in any manner, directly, or indirectly, recommended, advised or suggested the postponement of these, or of any other trials of indictments against the "whisky thieves," their special counsel, co-conspirators, aiders or abettors.

I have asked no "stay" or "suspension of proceedings," either from the judiciary or the executive branch of the Government.

I am not accountable for what you term the "huggermuggery of justice that has been so long going on in the stays and postponements of trials of persons accused of being whisky thieves."

I am not at liberty to publish any official correspondence without the permission of my superior officers, and I therefore must decline, until such permission is granted, to furnish you the correspondence called for by your article.

I am now, and have been, and shall be ready and willing and eager to try any and all of these cases as soon as I have opportunity.

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

THE CASE OF BRENAN.

Decision of Recorder Bronson—The Accused Released.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 24.

At the session of the City Court yesterday morning, the Court-room being again crowded with people, Recorder BRONSON rendered decision ruling out the dying declarations of MARY ANN SHEEHAN, charging BRENAN with having outraged her person, and with being the father of the child born to her. The decision was in writing, and being submitted to the prosecuting attorney and read by him, he announced that, in view of the decision, he did not feel justified in further prolonging the proceedings. A *nolle* was accordingly entered, and BRENAN was released. In the absence of Mr. WRIGHT, counsel for BRENAN, Mr. HARRISON, his partner, occupied his place. The following is the decision:

State vs. Paul M. Brenan.—In this case, the counsel upon both sides have agreed to submit the question of the admissibility of certain testimony, to the Court, and to ask the opinion of the Court thereon. As it is understood that the decision of this question will materially affect this case, I have given the matter some attention. The question presented for my determination, is whether the dying declarations of the deceased are admissible in evidence. It is agreed by the defendant, for the purposes of this hearing, that these declarations were made under a sense of impending death, leaving nothing but the main question to be passed upon by me. That this evidence, treated simply as a dying declaration, is not admissible, I entertain no doubt. Dying declarations, as such, are only evidence, as I understand the law, "where the death of the deceased is the subject of the charge, and the circumstances of the death are the subject of the dying declarations." Had this been a case of homicide, or murder, and the declarations offered related to the circumstance of the death, I should not hesitate to admit them, for they would come within the rule just laid down. It was argued before me that there is no distinction in principle between the two cases, and that the same reasons ought equally to apply. It is, however, useless to argue the propriety of a distinction which so certainly exists, and which all the cases upon this subject so often recognize. It is, however, further claimed by the attorney for the State, that these declarations are admissible to corroborate the other facts and evidence in the case. These dying declarations were made some nine months after the alleged crime, and hence are not even claimed by the attorney as a part of the "*res gestae*." It is true, however, that the complaints of the injured party in cases of this kind, made immediately after the alleged offence, are admissible, but these complaints are only facts corroborative of the testimony of the declarant, and without the testimony of the declarant herself, they are no evidence. In this case, where the declarations were made so long after the offence, and where there is no party to utter her complaint in Court, either in person or by legal deposition, I cannot receive them. Lastly, it is urged that this evidence is admissible to show the parentage of the child. If this was a question of pedigree I should have no doubt that the attorney was right in this claim. If the parentage of the child was the only question in dispute, the declaration of its deceased mother would be proper evidence to show the relationship, but not, in any event, to prove the crime charged. The attorney, claims, however, that he can prove by independent evidence that the defendant, before the perpetration of the crime alleged, did, in conversation with another party, say that he was going to have intercourse with the deceased, that about nine months afterward the child was born, therefore, that the dying declarations of the deceased are admissible to show who is the father of the child, and thus complete the chain of evidence against the defendant. Were this a prosecution under the Bastardy act, I could very easily see the force of this argument. As it is, it would be useless for me to receive these declarations for the above purpose, when I can clearly see that the defendant must be discharged. The case thus presented does not prove the guilt of the party, nor anything like it. This is a prosecution for rape where violence is the foundation of the charge, and when this ingredient is wanting in the proof, the whole case must fail to the ground. If the State had any evidence of the guilt of this party, other and distinct from these declarations, for any other evidence which, taken in connection with this declaration with regard to parentage, tend to show the guilt of the defendant, I think I should receive the evidence; as it is, I must reject it. Evidence of the dying declarations of MARY ANN SHEEHAN is therefore excluded.

S. L. BRONSON, Recorder.

BRENAN subsequently was reported about town threatening vengeance upon the city and town. He paid a visit to the Sheriff's office in the afternoon. He has yet the second charge, instituted against him by the town agent, for the support of the child of MARY SHEEHAN, to answer to. This case has been given into the hands of Justice ROBINSON, who has appointed Jan. 5 for the hearing. BRENAN is under bonds of $400 to answer to this charge. Mr. WATROUS is engaged as counsel for the town, and D. B. WRIGHT for the defence. It is the intention to positively give a hearing upon this charge upon the day named. Much feeling exists against BRENAN in the town, and some believe that if the crowd which gathered at the city Court-room Monday night could have obtained hold of him, he would have received unceremonious and decidedly unpleasant treatment. Fortunately no such improper course was taken.

Reported Discovery of a Huge Skeleton.

From the Sauk Rapids (Minn.) Sentinel, Dec. 18.

Day before yesterday, while the quarrymen employed by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi, at this place, found imbedded in the solid granite rock the remains of a human being of gigantic stature. About seven feet below the surface of the ground, and about three feet and a half beneath the upper stratum of rock, the remains were found imbedded in the sand, which had evidently been placed in the quadrangular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last remains of this antideluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is to-day at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely petrified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and one-half inches in circumference, but low in the *afrontis*, and very flat on top. The Femur measures twenty-six and a quarter inches, and the Fibula twenty-five and a half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the length is ten feet nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is fifty-nine and a half inches. The giant must have weighed at least 900 pounds when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains, and there is nothing left but the naked bones, now weigh 804¼ pounds. The thumb and fingers of the left hand, and the left foot from the ankle to the toes are gone; but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the unknown dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock.

Ravages of Small-Pox on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin Nov. 27.

The small-pox, which now afflicts us, not only this city, but the Pacific States and Territories, is the most serious calamity that has occurred to us since the drought of 1864. Here, in San Francisco, we are losing at the rate of between seventy and eighty lives a month by it out of a population of 150,000; but in some parts of the interior the scourge is even more severe. In San Juan, Monterey County, with a population of about 1,000 people, there have been 180 cases, and of these one-third (sixty) have died. Every large town in the State has had its loss, though in some few favored instances it has only been a life or two. The disease has traveled by every stage, steamship and railroad route in California; it has gone by sea to all our domestic ports North and South. It has crossed the Sierras and raised its head in Virginia City, and found its way up the Columbia River to Portland. It has domiciled itself among the pines on the shores of Puget Sound, and has found victims among our British neighbors—in the Northern colonies. It is scouraging the whole coast.

BRIEF NOTES.

Six hundred and fifty students have entered Kentucky University during the present year.

Small-pox of a malignant type is prevalent in Montreal.

Ten million pairs of shoes have been made in Lynn, Mass., the present year.

The Legislature of Illinois will meet in Springfield on Monday, Jan. 4. Gov. OGLESBY will close his official term, and Gen. PALMER be inaugurated as Governor on the 11th of January.

The Norfolk *Journal* says there are yet four surviving American officers who were engaged in the battle of Lake Erie, one of whom, the venerable HUGH NELSON PAGE, resides in Portsmouth. The three other survivors are Rear-Admiral JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, Commander STEPHEN CHAMPLIN and Capt. THOMAS BROWNELL.

A curious case is now on trial before the Supreme Court at Bath, Me., in which MARIANNE ROBINSON contests the will of Mrs. MARY GREEN, late of Topsham, on the ground that it was made under the control of the spirit of Mrs. GREEN's deceased husband. A large number of communications, said to have been received from the spirit world, have been put into the case.

In the Boston Theatre Comique, on Wednesday evening, GEORGE MAFFITT, a stage hand, fell from the top of the flies, about twenty feet, and striking upon his head was killed almost instantly.

Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, has received a testimonial from citizens of Battle Creek, Mich., consisting of a large silver pitcher inlaid with gold, a salver and two goblets engraved upon which are appropriate legends and devices, as a mark of appreciation of a political speech delivered in that city on the 24th of August last.

Thirty-one distilleries will resume operations in the Paris, Kentucky, district on the 1st of January.

The New-Hampshire Democrats will nominate candidates for State officers at a convention in Concord on the 20th of January.

A reconciliation, it is said, has been effected between E. A. POLLARD and Mr. GEORGE D. WISE, who, in company with his cousin, JOHN S. WISE, attacked and shot Mr. POLLARD at the Maltby House, in Baltimore, last Spring. It is understood that a magnanimous remark, made by Mr. WISE, in reference to the assassination of Mr. POLLARD's brother, reached Mr. POLLARD's ears, and was the direct cause of the reconciliation.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says the administration of President JOHNSON has already closed its books so far as appointments to office, which require confirmation by the Senate, are concerned.

JESSE GEORGE and his sister, REBECCA GEORGE, have presented to the City of Philadelphia eighty-three acres of land on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, to be incorporated in the Fairmount Park. The property is worth $100,000.

It is estimated that when the distillers in Fayette County, Kentucky, all get into operation they will manufacture 25,000 gallons of whisky per day.

The Saratoga Board of Education, when it was established two years ago, deemed whipping inexpedient, and passed a resolution forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment; they think the plan does not work well, and have rescinded the resolution.

The colored men of Iowa are to hold a convention on the 31st inst. to appoint delegates to the National Convention to be held in Washington on the 13th of January.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College, resident in Boston and vicinity, held their first annual reunion and dinner at the St. James Hotel on Tuesday evening. Prof. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, the oldest member of the faculty, was present and remarked that the Professor who stood next to him in length of service was of the class of 1859. He had known the college before it got into her "teens." Of sixty-four commencements since its foundation he had attended fifty-six. He had known every instructor who had ever taught in the college with two exceptions, and knew something of every alumnus but four. When he first went to Bowdoin her children numbered only forty-six. Now she has fifteen hundred. He paid a high compliment to President HARRIS, as possessing in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary to his position.

The "old Ethan Allen house" at Bennington Centre, Vt., was destroyed by fire a night or two since. It was occupied as a tin-shop.

The Rochester *Chronicle* tells this apocryphal story: "During ROBERT LINCOLN's recent journey from Chicago to Boston, he got out of his car, and while walking along the railroad track slipped and fell before an advancing engine. A gentleman passing at the time saved his life by dragging him from the track, and getting up and looking for his preserver, he recognized EDWIN BOOTH. No words were spoken, Mr. BOOTH walking rapidly away. We give the story as it is told to us."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA WELLS died in Roxbury, Mass., on the 19th inst., at the age of 73. Some years ago Mrs. WELLS and her husband, the late THOMAS WELLS, (a grandson of SAMUEL ADAMS,) were quite distinguished in Boston for their writings in verse, which were always marked by good taste and touches of genuine power. Of late years Mrs. WELLS has written for children mostly. Some of the best of the poems in that successful little venture, *The Nursery*, have been from her pen. She was also a frequent contributor to *Our Young Folks*. She was a lady of fine literary judgment, and her conversational powers were such as to make her always welcome in society.

M. J. Paillard & Co.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of MUSICAL BOXES ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting. PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Caution what you drink, or offer others to drink. See that the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of every bottle of wine you purchase for the New-Year table. Ask for Speer's Port Grape Wine, at the store, No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies one year, $5.

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD Medal of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm. And also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with Thirty-five first-class Premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS—STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Do you want a Timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st. (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Are you under a cloud or disheartened? It is catarrh got hold of you. Use WOLCOTT'S Annihilator. It will scatter every blue thought. Pint bottles $1. Try it free at 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Everdell's New-Year Cards; also elegant boxes of note paper and envelopes, stamped with colored initials, for Holiday presents, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BYRNES—MULOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. Fathers McNierney, McCloskey, Everett and Young, JAMES A. BYRNES to FANNIE J. MULOCK.

HAVILAND—ELDREDGE.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Horatio Gray, JOHN HAVILAND to OLIVE P. ELDREDGE, eldest daughter of the late Charles Eldredge, Esq.

PITKIN—HALL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. McChesney, F. E. PITKIN, of New-York, to JENNIE A., youngest daughter of Wm. P. Hall, Esq.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BANKS.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, Mrs. CLARISSA BANKS, aged 58 years.

The services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock.

BIRKBECK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, ALEXANDER, son of George and Ann E. Birkbeck, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 East 40th-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868, MAHALAH DEMAREST, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Chauncey Barnes, No. 390 State-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 26th inst., without further invitation.

DITTMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, MARTIN DITTMAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 West 47th-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 25, at 9½ o'clock.

EGERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, OLIVER EGERTON, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, No. 223 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 5 P. M. Remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

HEAP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, JAMES HEAP, aged 66 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 21 East Ellison-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2½ P. M., on Sunday, the 27th inst. A train leaves Erie Railroad, Chambers-st., New-York, on Sunday at 12 o'clock M. Carriages waiting at the depot.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard F. Haviland, on Fourth day, 12th month, 23d, ROSANNA F. HICKS, widow of Robert M. Hicks, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., on Seventh day, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JEWETT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOHN JEWETT, in his 82d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, at Orange, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., and from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ORR.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, ALEXANDER ORR, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 125 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Albany Rural Cemetery for interment.

RIKER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 24, LAVINIA M., wife of W. B. Riker.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 353 6th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, SARAH A., wife of Effingham Townsend.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

VOISIN.—In Paris, on Saturday, Oct. 24, J. A. VOISIN, of this City, aged 62 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts., on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. The remains will be placed in the family vault under the church.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WM. I. VAN WAGENEN, in the 94th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 1½ o'clock on Saturday, the 26th inst., from his late residence, No. 91 1st-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. ROWE'S X. L. SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Cheapest, at good prices. Every pair warranted. JOHN ROWE, No. 15 Dey-st.

NOTE—Agent New-York Knife Company's Pocket Cutlery.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold in New-York by all druggists.

JARDINIERES.—A FINE VARIETY OF these new and beautiful articles for holidays for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

I CAN PRODUCE AN ARRANGEMENT that will give a perpetual motion (available power unlimited) principle, gravitation, construction easy, cheap and safe; no cost in running, no perceptible wear. Parties wishing to purchase the right to use any number of horse-power, can address A. M. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PUNGENTS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF cut glass, double end, gold top PUNGENTS, of the best French manufacture, just received and for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PRICE REDUCED.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
IT IS CHEAP BECAUSE ITS CIRCULATION IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER.
NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six broad columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; the Letters from our large corps of Correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this City and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in Session; the Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports; making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been an authority upon the farm. We make features of the Farmers' Club, and permit no question of interest to the agriculturist to pass without comment and advice. When it is remembered that this advice is given by one of the most conscientious farmers in the country, the reader may estimate its value. It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we have arranged to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers. We intend to increase these features in the coming year very largely. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen, alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New-York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New-York for half the money, and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the largest, and cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. There is little special merit in this. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. Their machinery and resources are only a part of the Weekly. This paper has long had the largest circulation in America, and we have tried to justify that confidence. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the farmer in the course of one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, and those volumes containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may know the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE in almost every country. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making the best and cheapest weekly newspaper in the world. We think we have reached that point in giving for two dollars fifty-two duodecimo volumes a year.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the City dailies] combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we cannot give it a million weekly circulation.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

One copy, one year, 52 issues	$2
Five copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office	9
Ten copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office	16
And one copy extra to the getter-up of the club.	
Twenty copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office	27
And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.	
Fifty copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office	55
Twenty copies, to one address, in one order	25
And one copy to getter-up of the club.	
Fifty copies, to one address, in one order	50
One hundred copies, to one address, in one order	100

Price, per number, five cents. For sale by all newsmen.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial Articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information: Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives in the course of a year, THREE or FOUR of the

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the ENGLISH MAGAZINES, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers	7
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
ALL NEW STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of
CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED BRACKETS, &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.
Call early.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at reduced prices.
All goods warranted.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Gentlemen's Gold American Levers	$[illegible]
Ladies' Gold American Levers	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Detached Levers	[illegible]
Ladies' Diamond and Enamel Watches	[illegible]
Gentlemen's English Patent Levers	100

And all other styles of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES at very low prices, by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and 24th-st., call the attention of purchasers to their large and recherche variety of Toilet Articles, such as
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES,
ODOR CASES,
GILT COLOGNE STANDS,
TOILET SETS,
JARDINIERES &c., &c.
All the above are newly imported from Paris, Vienna, London, &c., and consist of the latest and finest varieties.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Broadway and 24th-st.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
NEWSPAPER INTEREST FOR SALE.
The owner of a large interest in a money-making City daily offers the same for sale. Address, at once, NEWSPAPER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Grand-st.

MISS M. E. BRADDON'S NEW STORY,
entitled
THE FACTORY GIRL,
or the
BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT,
just commenced in the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
is a tale of absorbing interest. An extra edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY is now ready. For sale by every newsdealer.

SHELL COMBS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best SHELL COMBS, just received from the first Paris manufacturers, and for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.

RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
in full variety for the Holidays.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

THE BEST
"CALIFORNIA WINES"
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Are imported and sold in quantities to suit, by JOHN F. CARR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
Agent for the Anaheim Wine Growers' Association of San Francisco, Cal.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OXFORD BIBLES,
OXFORD PRAYER BOOKS,
In elegant and plain bindings. A great variety, suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
may now be seen at the Sole Agency in the United States for the Oxford University Press.
THOS. NELSON & SONS,
No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.
ASK YOUR FRIENDS?
100,000 CHILDREN'S BOOKS AND HOLIDAY GIFTS.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 113 NASSAU-ST.,
BELOW BEEKMAN.

OUT TO-DAY:
THE ONLY CHRISTMAS STORY FOR 1868.
THE LIGHT OF HOME.
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
Dramatic, Humorous, Exquisitely Printed.
Your newsdealer has it.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.
THE BIRD.
By JULES MICHELET, author of "History of France," &c.

This beautiful volume is illustrated by two hundred and ten exquisite engravings by Giacomelli, Doré's collaborateur on his celebrated Bible, and has elicited the most unqualified admiration from the Press on both sides of the Atlantic.

Price, muslin, extra beveled	$6 00
Price, Turkey morocco, extra antique	10 00

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

From Hours at Home.

"Natural History has never been more exquisitely illustrated by wood engraving than the whole of these designs by Giacomelli, who has treated the subject with rare delicacy of pencil, and the most charming poetical feeling—a feeling perfectly in harmony with the written descriptions of the author."

From the New-York Evening Post.

"It would be difficult to find a more beautiful and instructive gift-book than this."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"This superb volume deserves a prominent place among the gift-books of the year. It is a work of permanent value, and a volume of rare beauty."

From the New-York Evangelist.

"'The Bird' is an exquisite volume in every sense in matter and in dress."

Copies mailed free on receipt of price.
THOS. NELSON & SONS,
No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

NOW READY.
An entirely new and revised edition of AUERBACH'S great novel
ON THE HEIGHTS.
This edition, in addition to the revisions contained in the last Leipsic Edition, has had the benefit of careful proof-reading by the Cambridge Press.
One handsome volume, bound in cloth, price $2.
Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.
Sold in New-York by FELT & DILLINGHAM and OAKLEY & MASON.

SCENES IN THE ISLE OF
MOUNT DESERT,
COAST OF MAINE.
By B. F. DE COSTA.
Small 4to, beautifully printed, with ten photographic pictures.
Price, $4.
_ Only 200 copies printed.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 770 Broadway,
Corner of 9th-st.

LAKE GEORGE,
ITS SCENES AND CHARACTERISTICS,
With sketches of Schroon Lake, the Lakes of the Adirondacks and Lake Luzerne.
By B. F. DE COSTA.
Small 4to. Numerous Illustrations. Cloth gilt, $2.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

THE ALBION,
An International Journal of Literature, Art, Politics, Finance and Commerce, published every SATURDAY. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. Subscription, (post-paid,) $6 per annum; $3 for six months, and $1 50 for three months. Single copies, 12 cents each, mailed free to any address. Two splendid Steel Engraving have just been added to the list of premiums.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC for $3. Best waltzes, galops and dances, by Godfrey, Strauss, Faust, Weingart, &c., mailed $3 50.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway.
Branch No. 23 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Selected from published and unpublished discourses, and revised by their author. In two volumes. HARPER & BROTHERS: 1868.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, a young man made his appearance in a Brooklyn pulpit, to which he had been invited by a few gentlemen, who were seeking a ministerial talent available to the founding of a new Congregational Church. Except that he bore a name already venerable in the annals of the Presbyterian ministry, there was at first nothing to attract unusual attention either to the matter or the manner of his discourse. But it soon became apparent that there was a quality in his preaching which told with unwonted power upon the popular heart. Crowds thronged to hear him; he was much talked about; and then came larger crowds. It was clearly one of those erratic meteors which occasionally appear in the evangelical firmament, corruscate their brief hour, and leave the darkness thicker than before. The judicious grieved. "I will give that young man just six months to run out," said (not without reason) the venerable oracle of a neighboring temple. But here is "that young man," to-day—no longer young, for the gray hairs already gleam silverly upon his temples, though the fire of his eye is undimmed and his intellectual strength is not abated—entering upon the third decade of his career, and the predicted process of depletion has scarcely yet begun. The crowd that presses to his chapel-door is undiminished. The Press—friendly or hostile—is occupied with his doings, and reports his sayings. Every department of intellectual effort bears witness to his power. Abroad, the very city of his residence has no other reputation than as "the place where BEECHER lives;" at home, throughout remotest spaces, his name is a household word, and we are not surprised to hear the trapper of the Far West declaring to FITZ HUGH LUDLOW that he "had rather see HENRY WARD BEECHER than the biggest herd of bull buffalo that ever run."

And this result has been achieved under such a storm of denunciation and detraction as no other man (it seems to us) ever encountered and survived. The Post Office has teemed with desperate efforts to intimidate him. Journalism throughout the land has always accounted his private life and character the safest quarry for its shafts of ridicule and slander. The clergy and the religious Press, subordinating to envy both Christian charity and the natural fraternity of guild, have illustrated, in this instance, the truth of the saying, that "a man's worst enemies are they of his own household." All these obstacles Mr. BEECHER has surmounted; not by self-defence—he never defends himself; not by wary walking—the man lives not who wears his heart more guilelessly upon his sleeve. By simply doing his appointed work with singleness of purpose, and leaving to time his vindication, he has *lived* the opposition *down*, and every day his earnest nature has more and more asserted itself, and become dear to the heart of the people.

Nor need we hesitate to declare the beneficence of this wide-spread influence. He has incurred conservative condemnation as a reckless innovator; but no man ever had so frequent experience of the swift adoption of his eccentricities by the very parties who originally cried out against them. He was earliest arraigned for startling deficiencies in clerical dignity. Neither in garb nor demeanor did he come up to the standard of ministerial inaccessibility. But we all know how widely this amelioration has since entered into the manners of our clergymen, and how largely their influence has increased in consequence. Then, he desecrated the Sabbath and the sanctuary by the introduction of secular, and particularly of political, topics. But the troubles of 1860 broke out, and every pulpit, North and South, had its blaze of patriotism, as every spire had its waving flag,—so that question is set at rest for one or two generations at least. It was a great scandal when he sought to extend his usefulness by a free use of the lecture platform; but it was not long after when almost every minister in the land, with his little scroll of wit or wisdom in his hand, stood knocking at the door of the Lyceum. But when he entered the department of fiction, and actually published a story, and that too, in the columns of the *Ledger*, grand maternal horror attained its climacteric. What shall we say, then, to the incredible announcement of the seductive BONNER, that he is to-day producing a series of twelve stories, "by twelve of the most distinguished clergymen of the United States," and when we actually recognize among the delinquents, one Methodist and two Episcopal Bishops; one High Church and one Low Church Presbyter; a New School Congregationalist, and an Old School Presbyterian; a Close Communion Baptist,—and two Unitarians, from whom nothing better could be expected!

We may venture to assume, then, both the extent and the beneficence of this man's power with the people; the inquiry that at present most interests us, in common with everybody else, concerns the secret of this power, especially as it appears in his preaching. The facile solutions of the problem once in vogue—as that it is due to mountebankery, to sectarian violence, to theatrical display, to condescension to partisan prejudice, or what not, must have been long since abandoned. Nor can we refer this success merely, or mainly, to the graces of rhetoric and elocution. The defects and the attractions of Mr. BEECHER's style, and of his delivery, are obvious; but more, perhaps, than any other orator that ever lived, he is wont to subordinate the form of expression to the subject matter of his discourse. We must look deeper for our answer; and the issue of the volumes named at the head of this column furnishes us the means, as well as the occasion, to prosecute the inquiry.

Let us begin by a reference to his personal characteristics; and, first of all, to his magnificent physical organization. Even Mr. BEECHER could not be and do what he is and does, were it not for that marvelous corporal energy and endurance which is founded on his glorious health. But let not the pious dyspeptic here condone his self-reproaches by ignoring the moral quality of this condition. It is achieved by a dutiful observance of all the laws that pertain to it, viz.: abundant exercise, wholesome diet, sleep in sufficient quantities and at proper times, and, above all, that persistent serenity under all circumstances which these habits (not to forget the more spiritual influences) do so much to render possible. This exuberance of vitality has much to do with what people call his magnetism. When you come into his presence, you feel as if you had drawn up, on a frosty night, before some Christmas fire-place of the mighty antique pattern, full of blazing logs. There is a good deal of the man. He presents a large radiating surface. And it is believed that when he gleams and glows in the Plymouth pulpit, the remotest mortal that cowers in the upper gallery goes thence not merely dazzled, but refreshed and warm. But the fuel of this hospitable hearth is love—the love of men, as such; sympathy with every form of human suffering, even when it is the fruit direct of human sinning. The reserve which is proper in treating of a living subject here arrests us; but we may be permitted to remark that the sources of this man's success will never be fully revealed until his transfer to a higher sphere shall permit the loving pen to trace his private virtues—to tell the fervor and faithfulness of his friendship, the reach and richness of his charity, his gentleness and generosity in all the relations of life. These qualities are not brought to bear in any extensive personal intercourse with his flock; for Mr. BEECHER, by his own confession, (I. 31,) and from the necessities of the case, is no pastor; but they inform his whole public ministrations. They produce that catholicity in the treatment of other sects, in which he differs from most popular preachers, and notably from Mr. SPURGEON, the idol of the English Dissenters. They divest even those scathing denunciations, for which he is so famous, of every semblance of personal bitterness (II. 24.) They find an index in those exquisitely tender invitations of *all* the children to the Father's table, which must cause the veriest strict communionist to regret, as he turns away, that a narrower creed forbids him to adopt this loving language as his own. And they cause that many-sidedness, according to which he takes an interest in every man's work and destiny. All realms of thought, all spheres of action, everything that God has made, everything that bears relation to the happiness of man, is matter of infinite moment to him, because these constitute the sphere in which, and the means by which, he is to work out the loving purpose of his life.

It is a popular notion that Mr. BEECHER's study is the world. And this is true. The workshop, the farm, the market, the fort, the factory, the parlor, are all frequented by his restless foot, and each furnishes its quota of "things new and old" to the rich store from which he draws his themes or illustrations. But he is a far more general and industrious student of books than is commonly supposed. Few volumes of his splendid library lack marginal indications that he knows something of their contents. But he reads on general principles: to gratify a literary appetite; to keep pace with the thought-progress of the age; notably, some particular books to bring himself into certain mental conditions; probably, never for "cramming" on a special subject; but, preeminently, that he may better understand and influence men. These are the quarry at which he flies. To such a man, with such an aim, how wide must be the field of selection when he comes to choose a topic of discourse! He permits to himself all themes which have a relation to the immortal welfare of men. Not suggested by the routine of a catechism, or the "lesson for the day" of the prayer book, much less by a book of "skeletons," (rightly named,) or a volume of mediæval sermons, but by some private need of which he has become cognizant, or some notable event within the province of his congregation, or some lesson of Providence necessary to be impressed upon the entire community,—how fresh they always are! how practical! and in what striking contrast to the dry and fruitless homiletics so often presented in the pulpit! Most ministers, having decided to preach "about" a certain thing, begin to "read up" upon it. They gather from every quarter a congeries of facts, ideas, arguments, illustrations, quotations, with which they proceed to endue themselves as with an armor, girding them on thigh and thrusting them in quiver. Then they are prepared to plant themselves opposite to the heart which they would win, and assail at long reach the citadel, into which an entrance can be effected only by the talismanic touch of sympathy and love. But with Mr. BEECHER the first step in the process of preparation is inward. Whatever psychological condition he would induce in his hearer, his first care is to produce that condition in himself. This realizes the old saying about preaching, that "if it comes from the heart, it goes to the heart." It is the secret of that marvelous power of adapting himself to all sorts of people and to every variety of human experience, for which he is so celebrated. It is why so many go away from his preaching, wondering where he got his knowledge of their hidden history, and with a singular longing to visit the oracle again.

The sacredness of this paramount purpose justifies, in Mr. BEECHER's view, the use of all his faculties in pursuing it. He accounts all honest methods of persuasion legitimate, if effective to the conversion of men. His practice of employing mirthful illustrations has been condemned with great severity; but none can charge him with jesting for the sake of the jest, or of "courting a grin, when he should win a soul." We would fain quote his own eloquent language in self-defence, (I. 26,) but our limit is already overrun. He once said finely, on the same subject, raising his hand to his head: "I am determined that all the bells that God has put into this belfry shall ring."

We might fortify these remarks with abundant illustrations from the beautiful volumes before us. Most celebrated pulpit orators depend upon delivery for a large proportion of their power. It is eminently true of the works of WHITFIELD, of GRIFFIN, of MAFFIT, that the printed page is weak, and we may scan it in vain for any token of the eloquence which is said to have held the "great congregation" breathless. But the published sermons of the Plymouth pastor, like wind-wafted seed, have carried the germs of a new life to all quarters of the world, and have awakened the immortal longings of the hunter in his prairie cabin, and the sailor on the distant sea. No one needs that we should speak of the exuberance of illustration and the felicity of expression that make these books as fascinating as the pages of old THOMAS FULLER or the essays of "Elia." Everybody has come under the glamour of Mr. BEECHER's style, and every one of these pages abounds in his peculiar beauties. Here is no garden, but (according to the author's own lavish idea of the desirable) a whole prairie of flowers. The blemishes, too, might easily be pointed out; they lie upon the surface. A few archaisms, a few solicisms, a few repetitions, a general diffuseness which belongs to the originally extemporaneous character of the discourses, are the faults for which we might, perhaps justly, find the young editor partially responsible, (for Mr. BEECHER is really incapacitated by every habit of his mind for "revising" anybody's, and much more his own, compositions,) but that we are too grateful to him for giving us these volumes to have the heart to chide.

SEEKERS AFTER GOD. By Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M. A., F. R. S. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.; London: MACMILLAN & Co.

The title of this book has certainly no very great attraction for the general reader, who at the first glance thinks it means an evangelical dissertation of the usual sort, full of scripture texts, quotations and glosses. But another glance at the illustrations, the colored capitals of the frontispiece and the style of the pages will modify that impression, and he will soon find himself interested in the philosophical criticisms and historic *aperçus* of a very eloquent and scholarly essay on the characters of three renowned and well-deserving pagans, whose lives and sentiments were almost good enough to be Christian. The first named of these is LUCIUS ANNÆUS SENECA, who was born about the beginning of our era, and lived through the reigns of the Roman Emperors, AUGUSTUS, TIBERIUS, CALIGULA, CLAUDIUS and NERO. He was a Spaniard of Cordova, descended of a prosperous and dignified family of bards and *litterateurs*—a fact which is indicated, curiously enough, in his surname of "Seneca," which, in the Celtic or Irish language, means "historian," or "literary man"—as the biographers have unanimously omitted to observe. Names were anciently derived and transmitted in this way; an instance of which is discoverable in our own literature, in connection with the name of SHERIDAN, which signifies "professor of poetical science." Many a poetical and literary Sheridan flourished before the friend of DEAN SWIFT, grandfather of RICHARD BRINSLEY, whose descendants are still lovers of literature and harmony.

SENECA's father was a rhetorician and writer of essays, and his brother MARCUS was the enlightened and philosophic Gallio, Proconsul of Achaia, who refused to listen to the Jews when they charged St. Paul with heterodoxy at Corinth. His other brother, MELA, considered by the father to be the most intellectual of his three sons, was the father of the celebrated poet, LUCAN, author of the epic poem "Pharsalia." The genius of the old Etrurian, or Iberian *Senachys*, ran through them all, more or less; and the meaning and the name showed themselves also subsequently in that other SENECA, who lived very probably in the time of TRAJAN, and originated, in one of his dramas, those oracular lines which seem to prophecy the discovery of America, and which have been so often quoted by IRVING and the modern historians. These SENECAS, then, have a familiar Celtic interest for us all; and it may be further observed that the name, LUCAN, borne by the nephew of the great philosopher, has (as "Homer" and "David" have, too,) the same poetic and literary signification—another of those facts which may arrest the attention of even a classic philologist, like Dr. FARRAR himself. The biography before us gives us a fair insight into the Roman society of SENECA's time, and is also encouraging to the general run of men, as showing that such a faulty person as this literary Roman may be considered a "seeker" of the Deity. For SENECA, after all that can be said in his favor, was not of the noblest order of moral philosophers. He loved money, and was a usurer—a man who had a quarter of a million or more out at interest among the savage chieftains of Britain, and who actually drove them all into rebellion by calling in his principal at a time when their money market was tight—which, indeed, was usually the case in the neighborhood of Lombard-street, in those days. He was a wealthy courtier, and certainly connived at some of the evil doings of CLAUDIUS and NERO. He was also involved, along with his brother MELA and his nephew LUCAN, in the conspiracy of PISO against the latter Emperor, who put him and them to death. Altogether, he was not exactly the man to be put forward prominently as an exemplar of Christian ideas. Of those three "seekers" after God, mentioned by Dr. FARRAR—SENECA, EPICTETUS, his contemporary, and MARCUS AURELIUS—the latter should certainly have been put first, accompanied by an engraving of his magnificent equestrian statue still extant, before which (A. D. 549) the inflamed King TOTILAS, as he reined up his horse in the Forum, lowered his Gothic battle-ax in a flush of admiration; for MARCUS, who was the best of the Roman Emperors, was also one of the noblest and most beautiful characters on human record, and wrote philosophic essays for the philosophers and delivered lectures to the common people in the cities of Greece and Italy, which were as crowded and applauded as those of Mr. BEECHER or Mr. GOUGH. He was the first in peace, the first in war, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen—a George Washington, in fact, *plus* the high philosophic vein and love of polite literature. The Fathers of the Church denounce him for the persecutions of the Christians that happened in his reign; and certainly if those cruel acts were only half as fierce and brutal as the cruelties of Christians to one another, at all times, he deserves to be blamed. At the same time, we should recollect the saturnine and savage character of most of those early Christians—so nearly resembling that of the Jews who delivered over every other race of men to the scorn and flaming hatred of God—before we condemn so good a man, who loved peace and toleration and disliked all sorts of religious fanaticism or mysticism. Dr. FARRAR's conclusions may be fairly accepted in this controversy. He quotes a good many of the wise sayings and commentaries of the intellectual Emperor, some of which remind the reader of the peculiar manner of SHAKESPEARE; and of DANTE as well. For instance, in speaking of the congruities and felicities that may be everywhere discovered in the natural order of things, he says that in the splitting of the crust of baked loaves; the breaking open of figs when they are ripe, and the hue of rottenness on the over-mature olive, as well as the feeble bending of the ears of corn, the savage eyebrows of the lion, and the foam of the wild boar's tusks, the eye can detect a certain grace of form and a show of fitness which are unanswerable. The meanness and minuteness of some of these illustrations are quite Dantean, and they show a kindly humanity and a happy genius of observation in this man of the sword and ruler of the world. That vein of thought somewhat resembles *Portia's*, in "The Merchant of Venice," where she says:

> "Nothing is true, I see, without respect,"

which is merely the negative of the Emperor's positive—that many things are true, with respect to place and occasion:

> "That many things by season seasoned are
> To their right praise and true perfection."

AURELIUS was a great and beautiful nature, in every human respect, and much better suited to such an argument as Dr. FARRAR's than the doubtful renown of the Cordubian *Seanachy*, turned Roman money-lender and plotting conspirator, or the cold philosophy of negation, more purely and steadily maintained by the amiable Phrygian slave. In justice to this subject, as well as to the terse and effective style of the author, we present a short extract, concerning the Emperor MARCUS:

> "Such were some of the thoughts which MARCUS AURELIUS wrote in his diary after days of battle with the Quadi, and the Marcomanni, and the Sarmatæ. Isolated from others no less by moral grandeur than by the supremacy of his sovereign rank, he sought the society of his own noble soul. I sometimes imagine that I see him seated on the borders of some gloomy Pannonian forest or Hungarian marsh; through the darkness the watchfires of the enemy gleam in the distance; but both among them, and in the camp around him, every sound is hushed, except the tread of the sentinel outside the imperial tent; and in that tent long after midnight, sits the patient Emperor by the light of his solitary lamp, and ever and anon, amid his lonely musings, he pauses to write down the pure and holy thoughts which shall better enable him, even in a Roman palace, even on barbarian battle-fields, daily to tolerate the meanness and the malignity of the men around him; daily to amend his own shortcomings, and, as the sun of earthly life begins to set, daily to draw nearer and nearer to the Eternal Light. And when I thus think of him, I know not whether the whole of heathen antiquity, out of its gallery of stately and royal figures, can furnish a nobler, or purer, or more lovable picture than that of this crowned philosopher and laureled hero, who was yet one of the humblest and one of the most enlightened of all ancient 'Seekers after God.'"

—*Tricotrin. The Story of a Waif and Stray.* By OUIDA. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) Tricotrin is the chief character in this glowing and poetical novel. He is a Gypsy, with "a beautiful Homeric head, bold, kingly, careless, noble, with the royalty of the lion in its gallant poise, and the challenge of the eagle in its upward gesture; the head which an artist would have given to his Hector, or his Phœbus, or his god Lyœus." Tricotrin is a highly educated man, familiar with Lord BOLINGBROKE, VOLTAIRE and D'ALEMBERT, whom he cites with ease; a man of high reveries and musical dreams, and a sarcastic and superior spirit, animated by a philosophic scorn, and carrying about with him a Stradaurius fiddle and a little monkey on his shoulders. The first scene represents him resting and musing under some trees, by the wayside, where he discovers, among the foliage, a deserted little infant girl, but rather sportive, which says, "I am hungry;" and he throws it a bunch of grapes—"Chasselas" grapes—with an easy and rather sarcastic series of apostrophes, and an advice to the little Waif and Stray to "die while she can among her butterflies and flowers"—for the little creature is gracefully playing with these customary objects of a child's admiration when in country places. After which, Tricotrin turns to his monkey, Mistigris, and asks him if, considering what a blessed place this best of all possible worlds is, the life of the aforesaid Waif should be preserved or not. He saves the child, however, sarcastically, but humanely; and in the end little Viva—for that is her name—grows up a beauty, and is adopted by nobility, while he comes to visit her at intervals, in her grand mansions, with his monkey on his shoulder, in order to rebuke her pride and say profound and sarcastic things, producing always "hot flushes" in the young lady, and then walk out with his usual air of superiority. VOLTAIRE never spoke with more pointed effect than Tricotrin. The present novel is one that will enchain the attention of the general reader. Its retributions are exemplary, and nobody is made happy in the end. Tricotrin is killed—the authoress not wishing, probably, that any one else should revive the character in another romance. He died on a barricade, after an *emeute*, grandly and effectively, like KEAN or FORREST in tragedy, while Viva hung over him in late remorse, "and the people mourned, refusing to be comforted"—the last words of the book; conveying a Biblical and affecting pathos in keeping with the peculiar tone of the entire narrative.

This novel is prefaced with a portrait of the authoress—a classic and striking countenance, with its wealth of beautiful hair flowing torrent-like over the bosom, and producing the picturesque effect of beauty and genius in happy combination.

—*The Light of Home.* By JOHN BROUGHAM. (New-York: American News Co.) The very announcement of a new Christmas story by JOHN BROUGHAM carries its own suggestion to the myriad admirers of that genial and versatile author, actor and man of society. That suggestion is, of course, to go to the nearest news stand forthwith and get it. This vivacious and genial little story, written for this Christmas morning, is a romance founded on New-York life, with its scenes laid in metropolitan experience. It is the tale of three successive Christmasses, with the right sort of a Christmas moral crowning the whole. Those who are familiar with the stories of this accomplished dramatist and novelist, will need no counsel regarding this; to all others, we may say that it will furnish a timely little addition to the day's gifts and enjoyments.

Presbyterians at Law—The Shelbyville (Ky.) Church Case—its History and Discussion.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 19.

For some days past the case of MARK HARDIN, &c., *vs.* W. C. MATTHEWS, &c., involving the control of the property of the First Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville, has been under discussion in this city. The action was first commenced in 1866, in the Shelby Circuit Court, when Hon. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON was Judge of this Judicial District. The plaintiffs obtained an injunction from Judge JOHNSTON, enjoining and restraining the defendant, Rev. W. C. MATTHEWS, from acting as Pastor of that church, and the remaining defendants from acting as elders and trustees of the church. The defendants filed an answer and obtained a change of venue to the Henry Circuit Court. After the case went to that Court, Hon. GEORGE C. DRANE, the Judge of the Henry Circuit Court, modified the injunction so far as to divide the use of the church building during the litigation. Subsequently the case was submitted, and the present Judge of the Henry Circuit Court, Hon. W. S. PRYOR, ordered the argument to be heard here, where the attorneys and the Court would have ready access to the necessary authorities. The case was commenced on Wednesday morning and the argument concluded yesterday. The attorneys for the plaintiffs are W. C. BULLOCK, C. M. HARWOOD, and Messrs. COCHRAN. The attorneys for the defendants are Z. WHEAT, T. N. LINDSEY, JOHN M. HARLAN, and A. J. JAMES. The case was argued orally by Messrs. BULLOCK and HARWOOD for plaintiffs, and Messrs. LINDSEY and HARLAN for defendants.

The manner in which the litigation arose is as follows: The General Assembly of the Church in May, 1866, passed an order, known as the *ipso facto* order, forbidding the signers of the Declaration and Testimony paper from sitting in any Church Court higher than a Church session until their cases were disposed of by the Assembly, and declared that any Presbytery which permitted them to do so should be *ipso facto* dissolved, and those in such Presbytery who adhered to the Assembly should constitute the the Presbytery.

When the Presbytery of Louisville met in June, 1866, it permitted various signers of the Declaration and Testimony to take their seats. Thereupon Dr. MCKEE, Dr. MATTHEWS and others declared the Presbytery dissolved under the order of the Assembly, and they organized and claimed to be the true Presbytery. Subsequently the Presbytery known as the Anti-Assembly Presbytery dissolved the relations between Dr. MATTHEWS and his Church. Dr. MATTHEWS and his adherents claimed that that body was an illegal body and had no jurisdiction over him or his Church, so that the case involves the legality of the Presbytery which dissolved the pastoral relations of Dr. MATTHEWS with his Church, and the decision of that question depends upon the further question as to the legality of the *ipso facto* order of the Assembly of 1866.

The Shelbyville Church is now divided, each party having a different pastor, and recognizing different Presbyteries and Synods.

Affray Between Two Room-mates—One of Them Shot Dead.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 22.

The fact of the shooting of Mr. DAVID FITZGERALD, of Baltimore, at Halifax, N. C., by Capt. THOMAS RICKETTS, also of this city, has heretofore been noticed. The body of the deceased reached Baltimore on Sunday morning. The facts of the shooting are as follows: Mr. FITZGERALD was acting as bookkeper for his uncle, Mr. DAVID B. LAWS, at Halifax, N. C.; Capt. THOMAS RICKETTS, a brother of Mrs. LAWS, was in Halifax, and both were stopping at the residence of Mr. LAWS. On the day of the occurrence FITZGERALD and the Captain were at the store together, when there was some difficulty, which was finally settled, and afterwards both retired for the night in their room at Mr. LAWS', both occupying the same bed. A few minutes after retiring, or about 10 o'clock, FITZGERALD complained of being unwell, and getting out of bed, it is said he procured a pistol, declaring that he would kill RICKETTS, at the same time placing his back against the door, and firing one shot without effect. Capt. RICKETTS begged him to desist, but to no purpose; he was terribly in earnest, and fired another shot. Capt. RICKETTS finding that the only avenue of escape was barred against him, took refuge behind the bed, where he found a loaded double-barreled shot-gun. This he seized and tried to intimidate FITZGERALD, telling him that he would shoot him if he did not put his pistol down and get into bed. This was also fruitless, and at last, finding that he would inevitably be killed if he did not protect himself, he fired, FITZGERALD at the same instant firing another shot from the pistol, without effect. The load from the gun struck FITZGERALD in the right breast, passing across the breast and lodging in the left shoulder, inflicting a mortal wound. He immediately fell to the floor, while Mr. LAWS, who had just retired, rushed in to see what was the matter. He found his nephew prostrate on the floor, and a glance assured him the wound was necessarily fatal.

Capt. RICKETTS explained the circumstances, and as soon as he could dress himself started off to procure surgical assistance. This was speedily brought, but to no avail, and the unfortunate man breathed his last about 4 o'clock the next morning. Mr. LAWS turned Capt. RICKETTS over to the custody of the Sheriff of the county, who retained him until the Coroner's Jury could be summoned, when, after hearing his statement of the affair, with that of Mr. LAWS, a verdict was brought in that the deceased had been shot in self-defence, and Capt. RICKETTS was released and exonerated from all blame in the melancholy and tragical occurrence.

The New Post Office Building in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 22.

The authorities at Washington have decided upon the general plan of the new Post Office building to be erected in this city. The edifice will be of the Renaissant style of the modern French school. The main front, on Devonshire-street, will be 240 feet, and consist of a central pavilion with wings, flanked at the corners of Water and Milk streets by bold projections, which are terminated against the sky-line by pavilion roofs, ornamented with elaborate windows and clock turrets. In the plan, the central pavilion is against the sky-line, divided by the middle portico, enriched by coupled columns and roof, broken boldly above the general sky-line, and crowned by a good and original grouping of national arms and emblems. The main doorway forms a noble centre-piece, breaking boldly from the main building, and is surmounted by a group of female figures of heroic size, representing Boston fostering Literature and Science. Crowning the façade is a colossal group of statuary, representing Liberty protecting Commerce and Agriculture. The National Treasury and Post Office armorial bearings are appropriately introduced in various parts of the building. The Water and Milk-street fronts are in keeping with the main part, but are subservient to it. The basement will include a restaurant for employes in the building, accommodations for the Pension Agent, the heating apparatus and the storage, packing and paper rooms of the Post Office Department. The principal story will be exclusively devoted to the Post Office. The second story will be occupied by the Sub-Treasurer and the officers of internal revenue, and the upper story by the special agents of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Coast Survey and the Light-house service. Ample provision has been made for the reception and distribution of the mails, and for light and ventilation.

Decisions in Regard to the Law of Trade-Marks.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 22.

Two decisions in equity were made in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, by Judge ALLISON, relating to matters of general interest, and especially to manufacturing and trading communities like our own. They both grew out of disputes as to the use of certain signs, symbols, names, marks or devices of the kind usually called "trade-marks." In one case, the alleged trade-mark was a mere symbol or device, without any accompanying words or name to indicate the origin or ownership of the goods marked; and in the other it was certain words, constituting a name or designation, descriptive of one establishment or person exclusively. In both cases it was alleged, by the plaintiffs, that the "marks" were used without right by the defendants, to the pecuniary loss and injury of the plaintiffs, and the Court was asked to enjoin the defendants against further use of the marks by the defendants. In the first case, the injunction was refused, and in the other it was granted, and the principles upon which these seemingly opposite decisions were made, are such as should be kept in mind by all persons who adopt trade-marks, and who hope to establish a valuable right or property in them.

Extensive Jail Delivery in Arkansas.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Post, Dec. 12.

On Monday night last, just at dark, thirteen of the prisoners confined in the jail at this place took rather a hasty leave of their limited habitation and accommodating guards. The men standing guard at the time were DABBS, MORSE and O'BRYON. MORSE went into the jail to replenish the fire and make an examination for the night. One of the prisoners seized him and threw him down, while another threatened to kill him with a stick of wood if he made a noise, and disarmed him. Another at the same time jumped out the door and threw himself upon DABBS, who was guarding it, knocking him down and beating him severely, and disarmed him of his pistol. They then went to O'BRYON, who was in the guard-house, and made him "come down" with his pistols, threatening to kill him on the spot if he did not. Thirteen of the prisoners then struck out for the woods. Five or six others confined in the jail declined to go, satisfied, no doubt, that they were doing better in, and had far more comfortable quarters in than out. After recovering somewhat from the surprise, the guards gave the alarm, and the town was hunted over, but only three were taken that night. The others have not been taken up to our going to press, and have undoubtedly made a successful escape. Seven of those who have escaped were committed for murder by the United States Commissioner, and were awaiting trial.

A Persevering Incendiary in a Massachusetts Town.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, Dec. 21.

An attempt to fire the town, on Friday night, by the box arrangement, at the Harris-street Church, has been the topic of discussion ever since. It is a very singular circumstance that a person—for we take it that if more than one was concerned they would be discovered—can thus operate for ten or twenty years without being discovered. The sameness of the boxes shows that it is the same party. We judge also that he must be most intimately acquainted with the town above State-street, and also with the Police establishment, knowing every watchman, and learning the beat of every detective employed. In no other way could he escape. His last attempt was one of the most desperate. It was in exactly the same place where he had previously fired the church. A lad living in the next house saw a man in the church about 8 o'clock; and then it was, probably, he lighted his candle. Situated as the church is, with the high wind then prevailing, the fire would have swept the South End, devouring everything before it to the sea.

An Interesting Will Case.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Miss POLLY TOMBERSON, of Milton, who was fifty years of age and worth about $35,000, in February, 1867, bestowed her hand, though not her "goods," upon Mr. JONATHAN CARY. Two years previous to this event she had made her will, giving the bulk of her property to the American Missionary Society of New-York, and the Congregational Society of Milton. In August, 1868, she died, leaving the will unchanged, and the question, as to the validity of this will, is now pending in the Chittenden County Court. The question at issue in the arbitration was as to the right of the husband to share in this $35,000. The recent examination of witnesses, (of whom there were more than forty, occupied eighteen days, Mr. CARY being kept on the witness stand nine days in succession. The decision of the arbitrators, which is final only as respects Mr. CARY's right in the property, but has no bearing on the validity of the will, was announced on Tuesday. Under this decision the husband receives $6,000, and the balance of the property goes to the estate.

The Robbery of the Bank of Candor.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Dec. 21.

We learn from Chief SHERMAN that the Bank of Candor, Candor, Tioga County, was entered by burglars on Thursday night last, and bonds to the amount of $20,000 and currency to the amount of $17,000 carried off. Traces in the snow evidenced that the burglars were provided with a horse and sleigh. The door of the bank was broken open with a railroad tie and the safe was blown open with powder. Previous to the operation upon the bank, the scoundrels visited a blacksmith shop in the vicinity and appropriated a number of pieces of iron, which they thought would be of use in their more important operations. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for their apprehension, and detectives throughout the country will doubtless proceed at once to work up the case.

A Funeral Postponed.

Our readers will recollect the report published in this paper on the 18th, giving an account of the finding of Mrs. MORRIS CALLAHAN dead in her bed, at No. 10 Lafayette-street, and that her death was pronounced to have been caused by convulsions. Her funeral was appointed to take place on Sunday at 4 o'clock, but some of the friends of the deceased declared that the body felt warm, and that it ought not to be buried. Drs. NICOLL and SKIFF were called, and after examining the remains pronounced the woman dead. It was then agreed to have the funeral yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Considerable excitement on the subject continued, owing to the fact that the corpse was announced to be still warm. Yesterday afternoon it was reported that Dr. TOWNSEND had made an examination of the remains and had declared that the woman was dead, but advised that the funeral be further postponed.—*New-Haven Journal, Dec. 22.*

THE CASE OF GEORGE W. ALEXANDER.—The motion for a new trial in the case of GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, convicted of conniving, while Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District, at the fraudulent removal of whisky, was argued on Saturday, before Judge CADWALADER, by Messrs. WM. H. BULL and FRANCIS W. HUGHES. The Judge overruled all the reasons, but said he would consider whether the charge as laid in the bill of indictment, upon which there was a conviction, is properly set forth. In the event of his deciding against the motion for a new trial, he intimated that he should sentence the defendant to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned for one year.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 21.*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Stephen C. Lynes, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1868.
d25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYRON ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Myron Rosenberg, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1868.
d25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. HYATT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
DEC. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL CASSIDY, of New-York, City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Adams & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN B. MYRICK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 24, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman E. Schwarz and James C. Reeve, of the County of ———, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition, of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
DEC. 24, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALEXANDER ESLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alexander Esler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.
DEC. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles A. Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d18-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Manara, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, (the said De Negri not joining on account of absence from the country,) and that the 6th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.
d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levy Bernstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing o the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted: and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1868.
d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—No. 1,597.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Falls, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.
d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN PIERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Pierson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1868.
d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARNETT LEVY, individually and as a member of the firm of Levy & Kraemer, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Barnett Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.
d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburgh, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DELOS W. GITCHELL, formerly of Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, (now of Newburgh, Orange County, New-York,) within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
C. ANDERSON, Assignee,
d11-law3wF No. 269 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

NO. 1,888.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A GRAVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin A. Graves, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d18-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.
ISAAC M. ANDREWS, Assignee.
d11-law3wF No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—George Dwight, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th December, 1868.
d18-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868, before John Fitch, Register—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore T. Edgerton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 169 Broadway, New-York. d18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—William L. Schoener, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 11th December, 1868.
d18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,877.—IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN District of New-York: This is to give notice—That on the 8th day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES W. DODGE, of the City of Troy, County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Mutual building, State-st., Troy, N. Y., before Henry J. King, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD DODD,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
By FRANK F. DAW, Deputy. d11-law3wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS GOULD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 25, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Goldstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEOPOLD BUXBAUM, AARON BUXBAUM and SELIGMAN OPPENHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
d18-law3wF* Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

AUCTION SALES.

60TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
PALERMO LEMONS.
75 boxes Palermo Lemons, landing ex. *Louisa Bruno.*
ALMERIA GRAPES.
145 kegs Almeria Grapes, landing ex. *Atelope.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-lawtoJ21jan.

DENTISTRY.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the City. Sets of Gum Teeth, on Corolite, $12; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley, Pond, Budd and others. Fillings with gold, dentine and amalgam. Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 3d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH INSERTED over roots without metal, rubber or porcelain. Teeth built upon roots. Toothache cured instantly by external application with ESSENCE OF PALMETTO. Sold at $1 per bottle by the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 1,250 Broadway, near 32d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $10,000 to $12,000, to increase the business of a publishing-house on Broadway, twelve years established; the best of references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office, for three days.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAAV leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....144
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Rocande....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE.....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....Duchesne...SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers at this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st. on SATURDAY, 26th December, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KINGDOM Dec 26 IOWA.....Jan. 16
EUROPA.....Jan. 2 CALEDONIA.....Jan. 23
ARCADIA.....Jan. 9 BRITANNIA.....Jan. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....2,963 tons.....Jan. 6, at —
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20, at —
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Jan. 27, at —
MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....Feb. 3, at —
Cabin passage, $80; gold; Steerage, $30; currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage or
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Dec. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30 and 35
To London.....105 To London.....35 and 40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....42 and 47
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....Dec. 24 SIBERIA.....Jan. 7
PARIFA.....Jan. 1 ALEPPO.....Jan. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, Groman, Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Broadway, or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Steerage.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 26, Pl. ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MARANHAM, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—U. S. Mail New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine sid wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DRAKER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ADAMANTINE, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 56 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows.....Jan. 2
BIENVILLE follows.....Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows.....Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VARLEY.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellepoort will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P.M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Munns and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher's Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday trains at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and West-shore trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. "Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42nd-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
H. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:10 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Train for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 4:15, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, OLD COLONY, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
CONNECTICUT and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 34, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip (for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to nursing; recommendation can be given by her present employer. Call at No. 16 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation either as housemaid, nurse or seamstress, in a good family. Call at No. 305 West 39th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements in good families. Call at No. 362 7th-av., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A respectable English woman as a housekeeper, or nurse to an invalid or children. Apply from 2 to 5 at No. 112 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN dressmaker, to go out sewing by the day in private families. Apply at No. 203 East 26th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GAS-FITTER, TO go to Elizabeth, N. J.; steady employment given to a good man. Address J. J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRING COMFORT can have two pleasant rooms on second floor, with modern conveniences and communication with bath, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A furnished sitting-room and bedroom; location not above 30th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; first-class references given and required. Address D. W., Station G.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $4. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 656 Greenwich-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom, on the third floor, to let; with board. No. 34 West 24th-st.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., ON THE EUROPEAN plan; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen or families.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. Address, by letter, JOHN DUNHAM, No. 15 Broad-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST. —Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly-furnished house, No. 100 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties; references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 123.—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, with private table; also single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 530 3D-AV., single or in suite, for housekeeping.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished to let, without board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 7,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery and construction of and construction of 4,000 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 40,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate quantities of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserve the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory. JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:
In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Graud-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Myrtle-av.; in Montocello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Montcello-av.; in Hamilton-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:
About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 16,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,578 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.
Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar school No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must be made out on blanks to be had at each of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Plastering," &c.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. LEWIS, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MUHLING,
JOSEPH LEWIS,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendents of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a diamond cluster pin, a gold chain, a gold dollar and other articles. If the finder will leave it at Walraven's, No. 686 Broadway, he will be suitably rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, (Indigestion,) Constipation, Debility, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, all Nervous, Liver, Bilious and Stomach Complaints are effectually cured only by DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

as proved by 70,000 cures which had been considered hopeless. A few are quoted:
Cure No. 68,413.—THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.
"ROME, July 21, 1868.—The health of the HOLY FATHER is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and His Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*From the Gazette du Midi, July 25.*
Cure No. 52,612.—From the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart.—ROSSTREVOR, County of Down, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1854.—The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, irritability, and hysteria of many years' standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing.
Cure No. 46,270.—Mr. James Roberts, of Frimley, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement and partial deafness.
The REVALENTA ARABICA saves fifty times its cost in medicine, and costs less than ordinary food. Also, the
REVALENTA CHOCOLATE.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through all chemists and grocers in the states.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Services in the chapel at 11 o'clock A. M.; children will have their dinner at 1 P. M.; after dinner they will reassemble in the chapel, and the gifts from the tree will be distributed about 3½ o'clock. The exercises will be interesting, and all are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BURGLARproof safe, in which to keep silver plate. Any party having one for sale will please address, stating size, price and maker, and where it may be seen, Box No. 4,364 Post Office.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES ON LIVERY.—HORSES CAN BE kept on livery, and fine room for carriages, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, Nos. 221 to 227 West 56th-st., cheaper than at any first-class stable in the City and better accommodations.

A VERY PROMISING YOUNG MARE for sale cheap; bay, 15¾ hands, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 127 West 54th-st.

A BROWN HORSE, 8 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $230; gray do., thin in flesh, $200; both sound and kind; must be sold. No. 109 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, and work; also, a half-spring cart. To be seen at No. 406 North 3d-st., Williamsburg, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
With an immense variety of
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and
UNDERCLOTHING.
An elegant variety of
NEW GOODS,
at extremely low prices.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

JAPANESE GOODS,

New and beautiful, for the holidays, cheap, in great variety, at the new Japanese store, No. 834 Broadway.
A. A. VANTINE.

BARGAINS
in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 49 Broadway, to the new store, No. 13 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 49 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

A JOBBER'S STOCK OF LACES, EMbroideries, white goods, hosiery, &c., amounting to about $12,000, for sale, as the owner is retiring from business. Will sell in one lot or more, or improved real estate. Address A. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
M. S. DICKEY,
No. 736 Broadway, and No. 74 Court-st., New-York. Brooklyn.
offers his valuable stock of
SWISS-CARVED WOOD
AND IVORY ARTICLES.
MUSICAL BOXES,
and many other articles of fancy and usefulness, at 50 per cent. reduction.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,
The LARGEST, BEST and CH

INDIANA.

Result of the New-Albany Inquest and its Consequences—Reign of Terror in Jackson County—Threats of the Regulators Against Witnesses—The Oath of the Three Hundred—Ku Kluxism in Indiana—The Voice of the Press—Who the Regulators Are—The Revenge of the Renos—A Regular Corsican Vendetta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES must not believe that, because the Coroner's inquest at New-Albany in the case of the RENO boys and ANDERSON, hanged by the members of the Jackson County Vigilance Committee, has led to no satisfactory results, the matter will now be dropped entirely, and the Regulators, who committed the dastardly outrage, escape the punishment due to their crimes. The indignation with which the people of Indiana look on these lawless men has been heightened by the pressure which the threats of the Regulators, that they would take the life of any person that would testify against them, evidently exercised upon the most important witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, and which was so great that one of these witnesses, in reply to a question from the Coroner frankly stated that, even though be were fully cognizant of the names of the men who lynched ANDERSON and the RENO boys, he would refuse to divulge them, because, by so doing, he would endanger his life.

Despite these obstacles thrown in the way of a thorough investigation of this great crime, and which rendered the Coroner's inquest utterly fruitless, the matter has already been brought before the Grand Jury of Floyd County; the investigation will be pursued with more vigor than before, and no stone will be left unturned to blot out the foul stain which the outrage has put on the fair fame of our State. There is reason to believe that the Grand Jury of Floyd County will be able, at all events, to ascertain the names of some of the men who participated in the New-Albany murders, and there a determined effort will be made to have them arrested, despite the loud threats of the Regulators, who say defiantly at Seymour and other places that three hundred men, "as good as any that ever were made," (which means as desperate, &c.,) have taken a solemn oath not to permit the apprehension of any of their confederates. These threats may terrify some persons, and as they did at the Coroner's inquest in New-Albany, prevent some of the witnesses from giving important evidence against the Regulators before the Grand Jury. But too many people know by this time (especially in Seymour, where everybody is familiar with everything connected with this wretched Vigilance Committee business, but where strangers, upon inquiring about it, are regularly met by shrugs and the invariable reply, "We don't know anything about it,") who the leading Regulators are, and the Governor will most assuredly render all necessary assistance to the Floyd County authorities in apprehending the criminals and bringing them to justice.

The papers of Indiana, with but a single exception, continue denouncing in as strong terms as ever, the attempt of the Vigilance Committee of Jackson County to transplant the horrors of Kentucky and Tennessee Ku-Kluxism upon the soil of Indiana, and urge the authorities, both of Floyd County and of the State in general, to spare no efforts in order to make an example of the bold violators of our laws; and the people of the whole State will most heartily indorse any steps taken for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the outrage.

WHO THE REGULATORS ARE.

One of the errors most prevalent in other States in regard to these Jackson County Regulators, and which has unfortunately caused some influential papers both in the East and West to denounce the assassination of the express robbers in less severe terms than it really deserves, is that the Vigilance Committee in question consists only of the best citizens of Jackson County, and that their violent proceedings resulted only from the stern necessity of protecting their own firesides against villains whom the Courts could not or would not punish, and who had established a perfect reign of terror in Seymour and Jackson County. I know that this is what the Regulators themselves say; but a number of trustworthy persons who are intimately familiar with the state of affairs prevailing in that part of Indiana, and with whom I have recently conversed, have assured me that these statements are mere pretext to cloak the lawless spirit of bad men, who engage in lynching criminals or persons suspected of crime, simply because they like to do so. During the war, Jackson County was noted for the rebellious spirit of its inhabitants. In the years 1863 and 1864 Federal soldiers and enrolling officers were subjected there to countless outrages, and the vast rebel majority persecuted the few loyal men residing in that county in such a fiendish manner, and committed so many misdeeds that at one time the State and Federal authorities seriously thought of declaring martial law in Jackson County. Quite a number of Kentucky cut-throats and bushwhackers sought refuge in that county, where they were received with open arms; and up to the present time no one has been elected in Jackson County to any office, whether high or low, save Knight's of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, rebel soldiers and rebel sympathizers. If their Judges are bad and unreliable men, it is the fault of the people of Jackson County, for they have elected these Judges by the most overwhelming majorities, and the very prosecuting attorney who was so much censured in July last for his conduct in regard to the express robbery, was reëlected on the 13th of October without hardly any opposition whatever. The fact is, that the Regulators are but little, if any, better than the bad men whom they assassinate, and any sympathy which the papers of other States bestow upon them, in the belief that the Regulators are merely acting under the stern law of self-preservation, and that they belong to the best classes of the population of Southern Indiana, is utterly misplaced and simply ridiculous. A little episode in the New-Albany tragedy shows this most strikingly. After the Regulators had done their terrible work, quite a number of them, flushed with the murders which they had just committed, rushed into the room where sat the Sheriff of Floyd County, whom they had previously grievously wounded, faint from the loss of blood and unable to defend himself. "Kill the Sheriff! Kill the Sheriff! He knows too much! Kill him! Kill him!" they shouted, and a dozen revolvers were leveled at the breast of the wounded and defenceless officer. Some Free Masons who were present had the utmost difficulty in saving the Sheriff's life, by giving the infuriated Regulators to understand that he was likewise a Free Mason. Otherwise these "best men of Jackson County" would have added this cowardly murder to the others they had already committed.

THE REVENGE OF THE RENOS.

The remaining members of the Reno family swear most emphatically that they will wreak a terrible revenge on the murderers of their sons, brothers and husbands; and as the family is known to be connected with a great many desperate criminals in the West, some of whom have old grudges against the Regulators of Jackson County, we may look in that part of the State for a number of as bloody deeds of revenge as ever were perpetrated in the Corsican Vendetta, unless the strong arm of Justice interferes and restores the sadly violated majesty of the law.

W. C.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Statistics of the Recovered and Lost, the Identified and Unidentified—Sixty-one Out of One Hundred and Fifty Passengers and Crew Lost, and Their Bodies Recovered.

From the Louisville Courier & Journal, Dec. 22.

Mr. JOHN H. CANNON, who has spent much time in search of the body of the lamented LEWIS R. JOHNSON, of this city, has made up a statement which we give as the most authentic and satisfactory yet prepared concerning the loss of life caused by the collision and burning of the steamers *United States* and *America*, on the night of the 4th inst. There were, as well as can be ascertained 150 passengers, officers and crew on the *States*, of whom seventy-five escaped at the time of the disaster. Since then sixty-one bodies have been recovered. Of these twenty were male cabin passengers, ten female—fourteen of the former and nine of the latter identified—and one so badly burned that even the sex cannot be determined; three male deck passengers, two identified, and one colored woman, deck passenger, not identified; twenty-two of the colored crew, twenty identified; four white attaches of the boat, all identified. This gives a total of forty-nine identified and twelve unidentified. Twenty-three were recovered from the wreck of the *United States*, and thirty-eight from the river. Of those taken from the wreck all but one were burned more or less, while only one of those taken from the river was burned. It is a little singular that not one of the negro crew lost was found upon the wreck. The names of the persons known to have been lost from the *States*, and whose bodies have not been found, are as follows:

Rev. F. S. Rising, New-York.
Rev. R. J. Parvin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Green, Tidioute, Penn.
Mrs. Eliza House, Birmingham, Penn.
Alonzo House, Birmingham, Penn.
Mrs. C. M. Hays, Nashville.
Lewis R. Johnson, Louisville.
Miss Eva Jones, Pensacola.
Master Willie Pearce, Louisville.
William Barker, unknown.
Mrs. George Hutchings, Concord, New-Hampshire.
James Fennell, barkeeper, Covington.
Samuel Smith, assistant engineer, Covington.
Servant of Jesse Crane, Spencer County, Kentucky.
Colored Deck Hands—John Holly, Madison; Anthony Sheppard, Cincinnati; George Bennett, —— Flunnagan; Samuel Bacon, Louisville.
Reported Lost—Mrs. Realer, residence unknown William Tague, Columbus, Ohio.

Two bodies, or parts of bodies, were taken from the hull of the *United States* Friday afternoon. One of them was that of a man having the picture of an eagle on the left arm below the elbow. The eagle is spread across the arm. The other was a portion of a body, and was terribly burned and disfigured. It was impossible to tell whether the remains were those of a man or woman.

HUDSON RIVER INSANE HOSPITAL.

Annual Visit of the Board of Managers—Description of the Work in Progress—Statement of Expenses to the Present Time—When the Building Will be Ready.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

On Tuesday last, for the first time, the flag was raised upon one wing of the Hudson River State Insane Hospital, in honor of the annual visit of the Board of Managers, comprising the following gentlemen: Hon. ABIAH PARMER, President of the Board; JAMES H. WEEKS, Secretary and Treasurer; Hon. WM. KELLY, of Rhinebeck; Dr. T. R AGNEW, of New-York City; Mayor CLARK, of Newburg; CORNELIUS DUBOIS, DR. BEADLE and DR. BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, Gen. HOWLAND, of Matteawan, also one of the Board, is absent in Europe. Judge PARMER was also absent. The managers, on their arrival at the office of the institution, were kindly received by Dr. J. M. CLEVLAND, Medical Superintendent, and SAMUEL D. BACKUS, Resident Engineer and Architect, and by them escorted to Dr. CLEVLAND's cottage, where dinner was partaken of; after which they made the tour of the buildings.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The first legislation for the erection of the Hospital occurred in 1865, when Commissioners were appointed to select a site for it somewhere on the Hudson River. The Commissioners were Mr. MADDEN, of Orange, Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. PALMER, of Dutchess, Mr. CLEVLAND, of Utica, and Mr. KENYON, of Ulster. After careful consideration, the site was selected near this City, the grounds comprising the James Roosevelt and Wm. A. Davies property, which were purchased by Dutchess County for $80,060, and presented to the State for the purpose named. Since then an additional purchase of 80 acres has been made by the State. The whole estate now covers a little over 300 acres. It has a front of a little over 2,000 feet on the river, and extends nearly a mile and a half toward the east, and is crossed by the Hudson River Railroad and old Albany turnpike. The grade line of the building site is 180 feet higher than the river, situated half a mile from the river, and the land slopes off in every direction from it. The views from the building will cover the full extent of the river for a distance of not less than eighteen or twenty miles, the eye taking in the Catskills, the Highlands and the spires of adjacent cities and villages. In the Winter following, the adoption of the site by the Legislature, a law was passed organizing the institution, and the Governor appointed the present Board of Managers. Dr. CLEVELAND, formerly of the Utica Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent, and the designs were procured from VAUX, WITHERS & Co., New-York City. An appropriation of $100,000 was then made for the erection of the building. The plans were approved by the State officers, and another appropriation of $100,000 was made last Winter.

THE PLANS.

The plans comprise a centre building for administrative purposes, with a chapel, kitchen, engine and machine rooms, shops, &c., arranged about two courts, and with two wings extending toward the north and south, the former for female and the latter for male patients, each of them comprising three longitudinal and two transverse sections arranged *en echelon*. The whole extent in a direct line from the extremity of one wing to that of the other is about 1,500 feet, while each wing recedes toward the east 500 feet from the centre building, so that the length of halls on each floor necessary to be traversed in a journey from one end to the other will be more than half a mile. Provision is made for the accommodation, with reference to the cure of patients, in the most liberal manner recommended by the medical officers of such hospitals, and all the latest improvements are adopted with reference to the preparation and distribution of food, heating, ventilation, bathing, exercise, amusements, &c., &c. Many features original with this institution will be introduced.

The style of the exterior of the building is an Italian Gothic, the walls being built of red Croton brick, the basement being of bluestone, with belts of light Ohio sandstone, and window trimmings of the same material, interspersed with deep bluestone from the foot of the Catskills. The roof, which is broken and picturesque in outline, and formed with high, steep slopes, will be slated with the black Susquehanna slate.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The work already completed comprises a fine dock on the river, 100 feet square, with a large derrick for lifting stone. A road leads from thence to the building site, crossing over the Hudson River Railroad by a heavy truss bridge, 300 feet in length and 20 feet in height. A large portion of this road is built of stone, and constructed in the same manner as those in Central Park, all with a grade of six feet to the hundred, so that the heaviest loads of stone are easily drawn to the building with two horses. Good roads have also been constructed to the quarry, half a mile east of the building, where all the rough stone of the building has been procured. One section of the building, 235 feet in length, has been inclosed so that it can be ready for the accommodation of forty patients next Spring. The walls are all laid in cement, mortar without lime, all the materials being of the best quality. The entire work thus far has been performed by men employed by the day without the intervention of contractors, and materials have been purchased of producers at the lowest rates. On the premises there are a steam engine and boiler of about 30-horse power, with wood work, machinery and outfits of the most approved styles; shops for iron working, making iron sash, iron window guards and stairs, &c. There is also a stone shop for cutting stone, and steam machines for sawing it.

The place is supplied with water temporarily by hydraulic rams for building purposes. The building has cost thus far, for materials and work entering into its actual construction, $102,738 01. There have been expended for shops, machinery, tools, &c., $12,785 48. For roads, wharfs and bridges, $15,300. During the first year of the work $50,000 out of $70,000 used, was distributed in the town and City of Poughkeepsie. During the past year Poughkeepsie City and town have had over $70,000 of the money used. The surveys, plans, architect's fees, engineer's salary, &c., during the past year amounted to $5,028 02. As there is no contract this total covers not only whatever a contractor would charge, but makes a saving of at least ten per cent. An accurate account of all work is kept so that it can be easily told what the exact cost is of material, and the exact time or labor entering into any special piece of work. It has been ascertained by a comparison of the cost of things made on the place, with prices at which they were offered by people outside, that not only is material procured cheaper but the work is also done cheaper than it could be performed by ordinary contractors.

The Board of Managers have acted on the belief that the Commissioners appointed to select a site for the hospital reflected the opinion of the Legislature when in their report, they said that the hospital, in its structure and arrangements, should have every feature of convenience and utility that experience has elsewhere approved. It must be ample to meet the exigencies of a vast population, and it should be built on a scale of thoroughness and completeness commensurate with the immense resources and unquestioned liberality of the greatest State in the Union, and the managers cannot doubt that the "virtual pledge" given in organizing the Constitution will be met, and the means granted to carry on to completion this great and beneficent charity, with all the rapidity consistent with safety and the urgent wants of those who are waiting for its doors to be opened to them, that they may receive that care, attention and treatment which shall lift the dark clouds from their minds and restore them to home, friends, society and usefulness.

RAPID WORK.—One afternoon last week a young couple presented themselves at the City Clerk's office, at just ten minutes before 4 o'clock, stating that they must have a marriage certificate in a hurry, as they wished to be married and leave town on the 4 o'clock train for Providence. Friend SMITH did his best for them and started them in search of a minister, with just six minutes in which to get the knot tied and reach the cars. Fortunately they found a minister on Orange-street, just leaving the house, and with "we want to be married in one minute," "walk right in there," the party were made one, and by violating the city ordinance in regard to fast driving, their hackman landed them in the depot with just one minute to spare. We trust they may never find leisure in which to repent this so hasty a marriage.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Dec. 21.*

President Lincoln—The Capture of Mason and Slidell.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

An incident in the life of President LINCOLN, is worthy to be recorded, as showing his high sense of honor and justice. On the day that intelligence reached Washington of the taking of MASON and SLIDELL from the English *Trent*, the writer called at the White House to introduce two English friends, who had been with him on a short trip through the Western and Southwestern States, and who were desirous of an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation before their return, by way of Washington, to New-York, whence they designed to ship for England. It was on on a Saturday, about 3:30 P. M., when, after waiting for a short time in consequence of the President being engaged, we succeeded in obtaining an interview. Upon my apologizing for trespassing after the usual hour for receptions, he replied, "Not at all, my good Sir; I am very happy to see you and your friends," accompanied by his usual warm grasp of the hand.

After a few observations in reference to the Western country, hoping my friends had derived much gratification from their tour, &c., the President said: "I presume, gentlemen, you have heard of our taking MASON and SLIDELL from the English steamer *Trent*, (the intelligence of which had reached him only a few hours before.) Your friends on the other side of the water will not like this." After a pause, "Well, I suppose we shall have to give them up," adding, with evident glee, "but in the meantime we will take good care of them." Thus, with a high sense of honor and international law, he determined his course of conduct the moment the occurrence took place, and when we consider the outcry of the Press generally as to what was to be done in the premises, accompanied by such exclamations as "Give them up?—never!" his action in this matter reflects another instance of his absolute honesty of purpose and high sense of honor.

Fire in John-street this Morning—A Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the double building, Nos. 8 and 10 John-street, in the rooms occupied by A. C. QUIRSFELD, manufacturer of jet and gilt jewelry. The flames created a great deal of smoke, which rose in a dense volume to the fifth floor, where CHARLES RUFF, the janitor, was sleeping with his wife, FREDERICA, and their two children. The family were nearly suffocated by the smoke, and the janitor became so frightened that he managed in some way to climb out the roof. The insurance patrol, on their arrival, succeeded in carrying Mrs. RUFF and her children through the fire and smoke to the third floor. The firemen, under the command of Major GILBERT J. ORR, were prompt in their attendance, and soon extinguished the flames. Mr. QUIRSFELD sustained a loss of $500 on stock, and the occupants of the lower floors sustained slight loss by water. The building is leased by J. STEWART, and is damaged to the extent of $200. RUFF, the janitor, could not retrace his steps after the fire was all out, so the Second Ward Police rescued him through a building on Broadway.

Masquerade at the French Theatre.

The first annual masked ball of a French charitable society was given last night at the French Theatre, in Fourteenth-street. This place of amusement had not been heretofore used for balls, and a flooring for the parquette and stage had consequently to be made. This was handsomely finished in the usual sections, under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY I. DAVIS, machinist of the theatre, amply in time for the festivities. The stage was canopied by a French royal marquee, the ground-work of which was white, ornamented with red, blue and gold. From the top hung a chandelier of gold and green. The boxes received but little additional ornamentation. The cost of the flooring approximated was $1,800. On each side of the stage, between the walls and the outside of the tent, and also in the greenroom at back, were tables laden with a cold collation, of which the guests partook standing at any hour they desired.

The band commenced playing at 10 o'clock, and dancing continued far into the morning hour. The occasion was one of huge enjoyment, the music was exhilarating and admirably selected, and the gaiety great. As midnight approached the opera company of the theatre, who had been performing in Brooklyn, joined the assemblage and participated in the festivities. The French understand masquerading, and enter into it with great zest.

The scene last night recalled the gay vivacity of the Paris carnival. Another feature of French masked balls here, in contradistinction to those of the Germans and Americans, is, that at the former an unusual number of ladies appear in boy costumes. Turks, Greeks, dervishes, and every variety of character was represented; but the *pierrot*, with a sugar-loaf white hat and loose white clothing, was noticeably prominent. The scene was one long to be remembered.

The New-York Homeopathic Hospital.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Homeopathic Hospital, held a meeting on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Homeopathic College, in East Twentieth-street. SALEM H. WALES was appointed Chairman, and WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Secretary. On motion of Dr. BEAKLEY, Messrs. D. D. T. MARSHALL and A. WILDER were appointed a committee to report by-laws for the government of the Board. The report was accepted and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Cullen Bryant; Vice-Presidents—Salem H. Wales, William H. Wickham; Secretary—James A. Robinson; Treasurer—Benjamin S. Walcott; Auditors—Edward Dwight, Ralph Mead.

Several members of the Association were proposed, and their names laid over.

The meeting, after a free interchange of sentiments, adjourned, to meet again at the College on Monday evening, the 4th day of January next.

The Approaching Banquet to Prof. Morse.

Chief Justice CHASE has consented to preside at the banquet to be given to Prof. MORSE, at Delmonico's, on the 29th inst.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who are to be present on that occasion are EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., the British Minister; Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, Gen. RAASLOFF, the Danish Minister of War; THEODORE WOOLSEY, President of Yale College; F. A. P. BARNARD, President of Columbia College; Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Ex-Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and many others. We understand that telegraph instruments will be brought into the banquet-room, and communications sent to and received from all parts of the world.

Union Home and School.

A public reception will be given at the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans', in their new location, on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Saturday the 26th inst. A special train will leave the Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirty-fourth-street, at 10:20 o'clock A. M. There will be interesting exercises by the children. Should the weather be stormy the reception will take place on the first fair day following.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' CLUB.—At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Club yesterday at No. 245 Broadway, some fine apples and pears were distributed. The covering of Brazil nuts were shown filled with the nuts. This case looks like a cocoanut shell and is very hard. Dr. R. T. HALLOCK read a paper entitled "A New Way to Teach Old Dogs New Tricks, Exemplified in Horticulture," which was a very amusing narrative of his and wife's personal experience in cultivating a small farm. It showed conclusively that something more than a love of the country and a taste for new milk, fresh eggs, butter, berries, &c., is requisite for a successful farmer and horticulturist.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.—The West Eighteenth-street M. E. Sunday School give their annual musical entertainment this evening. Chaplain McCABE, late of Libby Prison, will be with them to sing. There will also be an entertainment, consisting of addresses, singing, recitations, &c., at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton streets.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A COACHMAN.—At 7 o'clock yesterday evening JOHN M. WILSON, coachman in the employ of HENRY BISCHOF, at No. 209 East Tenth-street, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. P. J. LYNCH was called in by the family, who administered an emetic and saved the patient's life. The coachman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the attempt is supposed to have been intemperance.

ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK CLARK, aged 26, fell from the second story of an unfinished building in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-third-street, when he was injured in the back and head. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....ANN STATIONMORE, aged 44, and having no residence, fell into the basement of No 20 Baxter-street and sustained a severe scalp wound. Taken to the New-York Hospital....JOHN WARDELL, aged 27, had a leg broken by a runaway horse in Fourth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-first street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN SMITH aged 28, of No. 263 Elizabeth-street, was run over by car No. 89 of the Fourth-avenue line, in the Bowery. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Park have made special arrangements for skating to-day. The pond has been planed over the whole surface, and the ice is in the best possible condition. The railroad companies, (the Flatbush-avenue and the Coney Island routes,) have arranged for running their cars at frequent intervals up to a late hour at night, so that all may be accommodated.

CLASSON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—It is understood that Rev. Dr. DURYEA, the pastor of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, who is reported to have been elected pastor of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Washington, announces that it is his intention to cling to his present charge. It is but a few weeks since the corner-stone of his new church was laid.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1793.—Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY addressed a small but appreciative audience, at the Brooklyn Institute, last evening, on "The French Revolution of 1793, its Causes and Character." The lecturer was listened to with interest throughout.

NEW-JERSEY.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—The following is a list of the officers elected Wednesday evening by Enterprise Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Jersey City: High Priest, J. R. Hulshizer; King, L. Schermerhorn; Scribe, J. C. Hunt; Treasurer, Geo. E. Cutter; Secretary, Wm. Plimley; Captain of the Host, James Brahn; Principal Sojourner, P. H. Helmer; Royal Arch Captain, J. H. Sounder; Master of the Third Vail, C. Freeland; Master of the Second Vail, C. W. Gray; Master of the First Vail, T. Miller; Sentinel, Walter Vanderzee; Chaplain, E. S. Johnson; Organist, C. W. Mabie....Joppa Lodge No. 29, F. and A. M., elected the following officers Wednesday evening, at Paterson: W. M., John E. Dunning; S. W., James H. Demarest; J. W., Tunis Van Iderstine; Treasurer, John Edwards; Secretary, John C. Blauvelt....At a regular communication of Oriental Lodge No. 51, F. and A. M., held at Newark on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: W. M., Joseph I. Cornell; S. W., J. Warren Vanderveer; J. W., H. Cotrell; Treasurer, Daniel Wallace; Secretary, James Sandford; S. D., John D. Faitoute; J. D., L. R. Needham; Tyler, V. Aschenbach; Stewards, W. L. Parker and Frank McKirgan.

FATAL MAN TRAP.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest, Wednesday evening, on the body of a man named ENGBERT, who was killed at the west end of Hudson City, by falling off the bridge of an elevated branch of the Erie Railroad, to the Morris and Essex Road beneath. ENGBERT was a drover, and a resident of Fremont, N. Y. On the day of the fatal accident he was walking on this elevated road, which runs from the old slaughter-house across the Morris and Essex road to the cattle-yards on the other side. On the road there is a footpath used by drovers, who find it much the shortest way between the slaughter-house and the cattle-yards. The path is merely a few boards, very badly nailed, and from this, twenty feet high, many people have fallen to the road beneath, three of whom have been killed. Since the last accident, orders have been given to have the place repaired. The Coroner's Jury on the body of ENGBERT censured the parties who own the bridge for not having had it in proper condition.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On the evening of Wednesday last a man named JOHN MCPHERSON knocked at the door of Mrs. ELLEN REINIGH's house in Montgomery-avenue, Hudson City. Mrs. REINIGH answered to the call, and on the door being opened MCPHERSON asked her if a certain person lived in the house. She answered "No," and that she had never heard the name before, at the same time closing the door, but not securing it. She then went to an adjoining room, and in a few moments after, looking out of a window, she observed MCPHERSON walking off, having a bundle under one of his arms. Suspecting that the man had entered the hall after she had gone in, and then stolen something, she followed him, and discovering that the bundle in his hand was an overcoat and other goods, her property, she immediately gave the man into the custody of an officer on the charge of robbery. He was taken yesterday before Judge ALDRIDGE, who committed him for trial.

PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENTS.—A committee of the Jersey City Common Council has recommended the Council to apply to the Legislature for the following amendments to the charter: 1. City to pay half the cost of paving streets. 2. City to be authorized to negotiate sale of war-debt bonds at best possible rates. 3. To authorize the city to issue improvement bonds, payable in a term of years for building sewers and paving streets. 4. Commissioners to be appointed to lay out streets in such parts of the city as are not now laid out. 5. Granting the city greater power to fill sunken lots. 6. To repeal the clause in the charter requiring the area beyond which assessments will be made, to be reported to the Council.

CRUEL DESERTION.—A young man 22 years of age, named THOMAS E. SWAIN, clerk, was tried before Justice WHITE in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of deserting his wife, aged 18 years. It appears that the parties were married on the 29th of September last, and went to board at the house of BENJAMIN W. CAMPBELL, in Hoboken, furnishing their own room. Two weeks ago SWAIN removed his household effects, and deserted his wife, telling her she could go wherever she pleased. The accused was committed to jail in default of surety to support his wife.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURTS.—The following arraignments took place yesterday at the Passaic County Court-house, Hudson City, before Judge BEDLE: JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, selling liquor on election day, guilty; MARY RICHARDSON and PATRICK DONLAN, larceny, not guilty; and SOLOMON JOSEPHS, assault and battery, not guilty.

AN INDIAN CHIEF ARRESTED.—So-se-wee-no, an Indian Chief, who has renounced the pursuits of his forefathers and taken to peddling was arrested at the Market-street Depot, Newark, on Wednesday night, for selling beadwork, the manufacture of his squaw, without license. He pleaded ignorance and was discharged.

VIOLENT.—A man named ANDREW HIRCH, a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested in Hudson City on Wednesday evening, charged with drunkenness. While being carried to jail, in charge of Officer J. BEELER, he swore he would not consent to be taken there, violently assaulted the officer and tore his clothing. Judge ALDRIDGE committed him for trial.

HARSIMUS COVE PROPERTY.—The Commissioners appointed to assess the value of the State's interest in the Harsimus Cove property have, it is understood, appraised the value at $500,000.

Tranfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Canal, 65.7x25.2	nom.
Amity-place, No. 19, 25x100	$55,000
Amity-place, No. 21, 25x100	
Bulkhead, West-st., w. s., estate of S. M. Thompson	8,650
Broome-st., No. 41, 25x100	12,500
Franklin-st., n. s., 20x50	16,250
Houston-st., s. s., 101 ft. e. of Chrystie, 25.9x74.3	39,000
Lot No. 10, estate of Thompson	3,350
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	36,375
Lot No. 13	7,850
Lot No. 243, estate of Milledoler	50
Plots Nos. 62 and 63, Dyckman estate	3,400
Plot No. 87, Dyckman estate	2,450
William-st., location indifferent, 28x88, 4-7 part	7,428
William-st., location indifferent, 28x88, ⅜ part	3,714
William-st., location indifferent, 28x88, 1-7 part	1,000
William-st., location indifferent, 28x88, ⅛ part	1,287
Water-st., n. s., lot No. 6, estate of Romaine, 23x58.9	5,000
4th-st., s. s., 155.2 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 22x100	15,300
10th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x92.4	20,000
17th-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x92	19,000
44th-st., s. s., 83.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.4x83	24,250
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	13,250
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	30,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	13,250
49th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5	32,000
72d-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 76.8x100	24,000
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 102.2x150	
72d-st., n. w. corner of 1st-av., 100x76.8	28,500
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 150x102.2	
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x102.2	13,250
76th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 225x134.10x225.2x125.6	17,000
106th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11	3,400
106th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A., 100x100.11	10,000
109th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x100.11	1,900
114th-st., s. w. corner of 5th-av., 25.2x100	6,300
118th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.100	7,500
126th-st., n. e. corner of 7th-av., 99.11x100	22,000
127th-st., s. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	15,000
153d-st., s. s., and 152d-st., n. s., whole block	26,236
Avenue A, e. s., 75.1 ft. s. of 122d-st., 25.10x98	4,700
2d-av., s. e. corner of 99th-st., whole block	75,000
Avenue A, e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 122d-st., 36.3x51.9x24.7x98x24.10	4,700
6th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 135th-st., 50x75	8,400
8th-av., w. s., 127.8 ft. s. of 72d-st., 25.6x100	16,000

Leases Recorded.

William-st., No. 157, 5 years, per year	$7,000
26th-st., No. 246 West, 5 years, per year	1,300
2d-av., No. 973, 5 years, per year	720

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅛ for both money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties quiet at	74¾
Erie Railway Shares	26½
Illinois Central	95¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 24.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 78⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 24—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the closing figures of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

To-morrow being Christmas the weekly Brokers' Circular is issued to-day.

The sales of the week have been 81,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export, and 11,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 335,000 bales, of which 59,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d.@10s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 26s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 45s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 69s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 54s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE.—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin Oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Sperm Oil, £92 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 67s. 6d. Sugar, 36s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Petroleum, 54f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Cotton, 124f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 92⅝ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 24—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 323,000 bales, of which 115,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Lard heavy at 66s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Tallow, 48s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Cotton easier both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 123f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 121½f.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24—3 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¾. Railway Shares are quiet; Eries, 26⅛; Illinois Centrals, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 24.

United States Five-twenties are weak at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 24—3 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady; sales of the day, 10,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil, £30 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Tallow, 49s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 57s.@57s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Petroleum, 53f. bid; holders ask 53½f.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £450,000 since last week.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Exchange on New-York firmer; ¼ off buying; par selling. FLOUR dull and unsettled; low Grades to Choice Spring Extras, $5 31@$7 12½. WHEAT—No. 1 in good demand at $1 16@$1 18½; No. 2 firm at $1 11; in the afternoon, $1 11½. CORN quiet and unsettled; Old No. 1 65c.; Old No. 2, nominal; New Shelled, 46c. for No. 2; Kiln-dried, firmer and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 55c.@58c. OATS active and firmer; No. 2, 46c. RYE firm and in good demand; advanced to @5½c.; No. 1, $1 15@$1 15½; No. 2, $1 10½@$1 11. BARLEY steady; No. 2, $1 47@$1 50. WHISKY dull at 91c.@92c. cash, 94c. for future delivery. PROVISIONS easier. MESS PORK in good demand for future delivery, $26 seller, January, $26 50 seller, February; $27@$27 12½ for February and March. LARD quiet at 16¼c. BULK MEATS—Short Ribbed Middles, 13c., loose. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 12c. Sugar-cured and smoked HAMS, 15¼c. DRESSED HOGS active and moderately firm at $10 75@$11, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS dull; fair to choice, $8 60@$10. CATTLE nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Receipts to-day 6,677 bales; receipts of the week net 30,897; gross 31,489 bales. Exports to-day, 1,988 bales; for the week—to Liverpool 9,958; to the Continent 11,959 bales; coastwise 7,594 bales; stock on hand, 133,288 bales; Middling firm at 23⅝c.; sales, 4,800 bales; Sales of the week, 29,150 bales. Gold, 35⅜. Sterling Exchange, 147⅛. Commercial, 145⅞@146¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. SUGAR and MOLASSES active at yesterday's prices; receipts all sold. FLOUR—Low grades higher; Superfine, $7 50; Double Extra, $7 60@$7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 50. CORN firm at 80c. OATS 65c. BRAN unchanged. HAY quiet; prime, $26. PORK firm at $28 75@$29. BACON scarce and higher; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.; Hams, 17c.@18c. LARD—Tierce, 18¼c.@18½c.; Keg, 19c. WHISKY quiet and firm; Western rectified, $1 17½. COFFEE steady; Fair, 14¼c.@14½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

TOBACCO—Nothing doing. COTTON in good demand, small supply; sales at 21½c.@22¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $6 50@$6 70. WHEAT dull, except for strictly choice; sales of Prime at $1 70; Choice, $2; Common Spring, $1 25; Good, $1 35. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 62c.@66c. OATS quiet at 51c.@55c. BARLEY—Small business doing; Common Fall, $1 30; Choice, $1 60@$1 65. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 25. PORK dull at $27 75@$28. BULK MEATS nominal. BACON dull and heavy; small business doing; Clear Sides, 17¼c. WHISKY firm; sales at 97½c.; generally held higher. HOGS stiff and inactive at $9 25@$10; receipts, 3,200 head. BEEVES, $5 50@$6 50, gross, for Prime to Choice; $3@$5 for Common.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 75. CORN steady at 66c.@67c. for Ear. OATS, 62c.@63c. BARLEY active at $2 20@$2 25. COTTON dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1. DRESSED HOGS dull and nominal; no transactions; asking, $11@$11 75; receipts, 9,500 head. PROVISIONS dull and nominal; no demand. MESS PORK offered at $27 50@$28. BULK MEATS—11c. for Shoulders, 13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14½c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17½c.@18c. GREEN MEATS dull and lower; Hams, 14c. Gold, 134⅜. Exchange dull. Money close.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White, and $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 75; White Canada, $2 15@$2 25. CORN quiet at $1 04. OATS, 67c. ℔ bushel. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 11,687 bales of Uplands, and 210 bales of Sea Islands; coastwise, 200 bales; total, 11,687 bales of Uplands, and 410 bales of Sea Islands. Exports to Liverpool, 3,346 bales; to the continent, 1,771 bales of Uplands; coastwise, 4,947 bales of Uplands, and 249 bales of Sea Islands. Stock on hand, 3,328 bales of Sea Islands, and 28,670 bales of Uplands. Market quiet at 23¼c. offered, and 23½c. asked. Sales of the week, 7,030 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Small sales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c. CLOVERSEED firm at $8 25. FLAXSEED, $2 60. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 50@$8 12½; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT dull and unchanged. RYE, $1 60. CORN very dull; New Yellow 80c.@90c. OATS steady at 76c.@78c. PETROLEUM nominal. GROCERIES firmer; Havana Sugar, 11c.@11½c. PROVISIONS held firmly.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Car lots No. 2 Chicago at $1 50. CORN, 75c.@77c. on the track. OATS, 65c. in store. RYE, $1 40 asked. BARLEY nominal at $1 95@$2. HIGHWINES, $1. PORK, $28 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 17¼c.@18c. The markets are generally inactive, holders firm, buyers keeping aloof until after the holidays. The trade in Provisions and Grain is generally unsettled.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 25c. FLOUR dull and small business. WHEAT dull and heavy. CORN dull; Prime White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 88c.@89c. OATS dull at 65c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $28. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 18c. LARD quiet at 17½c.@18c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 50 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5@$12 50. COTTON, 22½c. LIVE HOGS, $9@$9 25. MESS PORK, $28. LARD, 18½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 95. CORN, 60c.@65c. OATS, 56c.@58c. RYE, $1 40. WHISKY, $1.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 10,359 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,824 bales; other foreign ports, 1,353 bales; stock on hand, 57,221 bales. There is a good active demand, and the market closed firm at 23½c.@23¾c.; sales to-day, 1,800 bales; sales of the week, 9,100 bales; receipts to-day, 243 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The stock of FLOUR on hand is 110,000 bbls.; an increase over last year of 23,000 bbls. CORN MEAL—3,000 bbls.; an increase over last year of 1,000 bbls. WHEAT—81,000 bushels; a decrease of 68,000 bushels. CORN—142,000 bushels; an increase of 92,000 bushels. OATS—132,000 bushels; an increase of 80,000 bushels.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,623 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,165 bales; exports coastwise, 4,332 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 2,100 bales. Sales of the week, 652 bales. Market quiet; Low Middlings, 23½c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON quiet and easier at 23¼c.; receipts, 1,300 bales; exports, 1,800 bales. FLOUR active at $7@$7 50. CORN active at 65c.@68c. OATS dull at 65c. PORK dull at $28@$28 50. LARD—Keg, 18½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,972 bales; exports to Liverpool, 720 bales; to New-York, 62 bales; to New-Orleans, 23 bales. Stock on hand, 21,536 bales. The market is dull; offerings light. Good Ordinary, 16⅝c. Sales of the week, 2,636 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—The total receipts for the week are 600 bales; exports coastwise, 1,072 bales; stock on hand, shipboard and cleared, 125 bales. The sales of the week are 250 bales. The market is quiet, from 23c. to 23½c. for Middling Uplands.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 40½c.@42c. RESIN, $1 70 to $4 25. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged at $2.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—The market is quiet but firm; sales 312 bales; receipts, 950 bales; Middlings, 23c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales of Amber at $1 78. CORN advanced 1c.; New, 59½c.@60½c. OATS quiet. RYE unchanged. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$5 75. Sales of good shipping WHEAT at $1 80. Legal Tenders 74.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 134⅜.

[Advertisement.]

Look out that your Christmas presents are not all stolen by burglars. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is the only thing in the world never broken through, or that will keep your presents secure; nine years' experience without a failure. All infringements will be noted and dealt with according to law.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For the information of gentlemen who wish to appear well in the world, we announce that the most fashionable, elegant and stylish hats seen in this City are those manufactured by KNOX. He is located on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 26	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 26	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Miss H. Thorn, E. A. Kent, Mrs. Capt. George E. Lane, C. A. Kenney, Mrs. N. J. Nores, Mrs. Aymer Hewitt, Mrs. E. Rowell and infant, A. Sunst, wife, son and daughter, S. L. Fallow, W. McFallen, D. J. Staples, wife, daughter and 2 children, M. C. Lake, W. L. Howarsh, O. H. Marshall, Morris Isaacs, Mrs. M. McKay, Mrs. M. Spencer and 3 children, S. Longer, Miss F. Chamberlin, Mrs. W. A. Hall, Mrs. J. Marshall and 2 children, Dr. Achuff, Mrs. May, Mrs. Josephine P. Whiting, sister and 3 children, L. Northrup, Mrs. L. Westervelt, W. H. Toothaker, Miles H. Gay, J. L. F. Gallagher and wife, M. Dwelly, M. L. Cornell, J. M. Entriven, Peter White, J. B. Johnson and wife, Mrs. G. W. McClellan, Mrs. W. Saunder Dodge, D. B. Mandell, L. Davis, W. Littlejohn, Dr. J. Scheverria, Mrs. Prain, Capt. T. Abbott. Second Cabin—L. K. Given, J. P. Brittingham, Jacob L. Potter, wife and child, J. Davison and wife, John W. Nichols, W. H. Briggs, T. Strieff, wife and child, G. T. Maynard, Mrs. Mary Shourd, B. Clark and wife, S. W. Ramsdell, Martin Welbeck, Mary E. Clark, J. C. Hart, Miss Ann Dalton, Mrs. Fanny Whipple, George Chase, Wm. Wells, Mrs. Cartin, J. H. Ellingwood and wife, Jacob G. Hashorn, wife and 2 children, J. F. Darrell and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Graham Cunningham, F. B. Gardner, Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, George E. Hawkins, John H. Wells, C. Houtman, Mr. Taggart, H. N. Barratt, Rev. A. D. Phillips, James Gortin, Jr., S. Rilbeck, Charles A. Perkins, M. M. Reece, Mr. Hill, A. G. Finlay, A. L. Foster, Mr. Wood, James A. Jacques, James E. Overbaugh, R. A. Caskie, August Fraljel, Hiram Stearns, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bernard, J. K. Patterson, Edward Gerrard, G. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Brailly, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Love, Mrs. C. Killett, child and infant, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Michael Coughlan, Miss Minnie Carroll.

DEC. 24—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mr. Robinson and wife, Mr. Bonjour, Mr. Farili, Mr. Norton, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Dilkes and child, G. McClelland, A. McKay, E. Hartley, A. Brunell, Major-Gen. Walker, wife and servant, R. Belloni, H. Mackenzie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 38	Moon sets	2 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 50	Gov. Island	4 29	Hell Gate	5 51

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Harvest, Chadsey, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Chief, Harding, Barcelona, Tupper & Beattie; Rebecca Caruana, Liesgang, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, R. & T. Smith; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Ferris, Barbados and a market, Hatton & Watson; Eliada, (Br.,) Summers, Pernambuco and a market, C. J. Le Guesser; Edith, (Br.,) Oliver, Pernambuco and a market, Witham & Ogilvie.

Schooners Isaac Oliver, Panell, Havana, Young's Son & Co.; D. Sawyer, Drisko, Laguna and Campeachy, Simpson & Clapp; Kate McLean, Conklin, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Dec. 5, Queenstown 6th, and Halifax 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Martinique 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had heavy weather for the past 8 ds.

Brig Countess of Dudley, (of Perth,) Pitblado, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford. Experienced strong variable winds N. of Bermuda.

Brig Iris, (of Arichat,) Pierce, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather during the passage; lost jib and also part of deck-load.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Balem, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c. Dec. 22, Fire Island bearing N. N. E. 20 miles, saw the wreck of a schooner, waterlogged, but with both masts standing.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alfred Keen, Ferguson, Rockland via Providence.

Schr. J. Raymond, Holt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Blinney, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. O. A. Dow, Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Jones, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Ida, Philips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. John Stockton, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. Flora, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Orser, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph Ross, Paul, Taunton.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Below.

Brig Galatea, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Forbes, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Sailed.

Steamships Main, for Bremen; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Richmond. Ships Annie Sise, for San Francisco; Missouri, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia; schrs. Arctic, from New-York; Jane Emson, from New-York; bark A. Gray, from Liverpool.

Off the port—Ship Gorilla, from Liverpool, and ship C. H. Southard, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; schrs. W. S. Dearborn, for Wilmington, Del.; A. H. Edwards, for Baltimore; brig John Pierce, for Matanzas.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24—Arr. for coal, steamship Australasian, from Mobile for Liverpool, with cotton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22—Arr. ships Panther, from New-York; Duke of Edinburg and Hermann, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. ships Tenby Castle, for Liverpool, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; Kenilworth, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24—Cld. steamships Gen. Barnes, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Clara, for Baltimore; brig Nevada, for Hartford.

Arr. schrs. Walter Thorndyke, from Rockland; Ethan Allen, from Portland; E. B. Bramhall, from New-York.

The schr. H. W. Johnson, from New-York for Mobile, put in for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The bark Annie W. Weston, from Philadelphia, went ashore at Point Pedro, 13 miles south of the Golden Gate, this morning, but floated off, and was towed into the harbor by a steamtug. She now lies in 18 feet of water off Valley-street wharf.

Spoken, &c.

Clara P. Gibbs—brig, from Messina for Philadelphia, 70 ds. out, Dec. 20, off Cape Hatteras.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The steamship Damascus, Capt. Trocks, of Allan's Line, which left Portland Dec. 12, arrived here to-day.

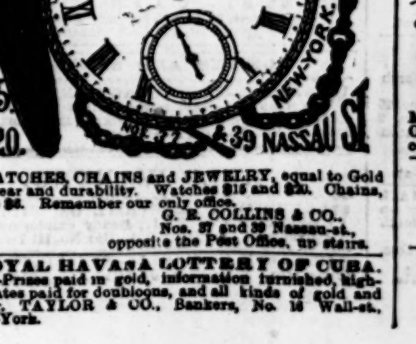
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—The steamship City of Antwerp, which arrived here on the 22d inst., reports having passed the steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, on the 19th inst., in lon. 24, on the usual route.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.—The steamship Marmora, which left Cardiff a few days ago for Bangor, Me., with a cargo of railroad iron, has been obliged to return to the mouth of the Shannon. The Marmora experienced a heavy gale and was badly damaged. Several of the crew were injured by the violent shifting of the cargo.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,
ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20



WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office,
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRICES
REDUCED
ON
EVERYTHING.
MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOY'S CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHING TO ORDER.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, Corner Grand-st.
Broadway, Corner Warren-st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
BRONZES,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they will run more surely and correctly than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. They strike the hours and half hours.

We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
And dealers in every variety of
AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS,
No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
115 Lake-st., Chicago; 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

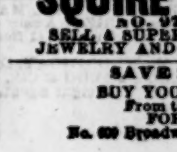
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
NO. 591 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY GOODS, VASES, JARDINIERRES, BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CARD STANDS, COLOGNE SETS.
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.
Dinner sets, 130 pieces .... $30 00. Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces .... 7 00.
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen .... 2 50.
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen .... 1 80.
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces .... 2 50.
Water goblets, ℔ dozen .... 2 30. Good article.
Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

LADIES' WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
[ESTABLISHED 1818.]
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of WATCHES in the City. Also, JEWELRY of all kinds; SILVER and PLATED WARE at VERY LOW PRICES.

GORHAM PLATE
ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.



HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
KALDENBERG & SON offer the finest selection of WARRANTED MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, &c., at LOWEST PRICES. OUR GOODS ARE ALL OUR OWN MAKE, STAMPED AND WARRANTED GENUINE. Open on Christmas morning. No. 6 John, No. 23 John, corner Nassau, and No. 23 Wall, corner Broad-st.

SQUIRE & LANDER,
NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,
SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVER WARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

SOUTH AMERICA.

United States Ministers—McMahon Going to Paraguay Backed up by Admiral Davis and Five War Steamers—Bliss and Masterson to be Demanded of Lopez—Sarmiento's Administration—Progress of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

We have such a movement among United States Ministers, these two days, that we seem to be very near to the great Republic.

Day before yesterday, Hon. C. A. WASHBURN left this city for New-York *via* the American Steam Packet Line, which he will take at Rio de Janeiro. He takes his family, and bids a final farewell to South America. He has been for about four years Minister to Paraguay, and all this time he has been in most annoying controversies with one or other of the Allies in this interminable war, or else with Paraguay. President (Dictator) LOPEZ had his plans laid to imprison, if not murder him, and he was only rescued by the merest coincidence of events. The native Press here, and also the English, are terribly severe upon him, more, it appears to me, for other things than his course in Paraguay. He is a rigid, uncompromising American, and he always represented his Government as quite as wise as any other, and, if need be, a little stronger than any other. This was sometimes unpleasant. The letter of Gen. WEBB gives a fair and thorough review of the whole matter.

Gen. WORTHINGTON, the United States Minister to this Republic, arrived yesterday from Montevideo, where he had gone to present his credentials to the Government of Uruguay, to which he is also accredited.

Gen. MCMAHON, the new Minister to Paraguay, arrived here yesterday with Admiral DAVIS, of the United States Navy. They are to set out at once for Paraguay, and, with five war steamers adapted to rivers, they will demand of LOPEZ the two members of the United States Legation illegally arrested under its flag. These are PORTER C. BLISS and GEO. F. MASTERSON, and the insult to the flag will also be remembered and atoned for.

One of the most pleasant diplomatic positions in South America now, is that of the Minister to this Republic. Always on good terms, the two countries are now allied by the election of Dr. SARMIENTO President. This gentleman has just returned from a five years' residence in the United States as Minister, where he saw and admired everything that is peculiar in the genius and policy of that country. He is as friendly to all American institutions as though he were an amateur President sent from Washington to make this country a perfect type of that. Nobly is he doing his work. The reforms begun in every department, the abuses corrected, energy infused, confidence awakened, and schools and colleges projected, are all proofs of a new era in Argentine affairs.

Last night there was a great street meeting of Spaniards in Montevideo. They were in thousands, and the impulse was their sympathy with the Spanish revolution. Large numbers were about to embark for the mother country to aid the insurgents, but now by this packet's news they need not go. They paraded the streets, hurrahing for PRIM, for the new Republic and for regenerated Spain. By some rude fellows the Spanish escutcheon was knocked down, but the crowd did not sympathize in this and replaced it. The Consul made a speech from the balcony, adhering to the new Government.

The Paraguayan war has now continued four years, and has dug the grave of 100,000 soldiers and perhaps as large a number of civilians. The Allies have under arms now about 40,000 men, including the fleet. Brazil has built for this war seventeen iron-clads, and the Allies have thirty-five wooden vessels of war. There are anchored to-day at the base of supply, Los Palmas, 270 vessels, of which about one-fourth are steamers.

LOPEZ has made a very strong place at Angostura, a narrow pass in the Paraguay River about ten leagues below the capital. He has more than twenty guns of sixty-eight pounds, and a good supply of smaller. The iron-clads are above this, having gone by with but little damage. But they do not go past except in case of necessity.

Marshal CAXIAS has resolved to send a strong force around this fort and take possession of the capital. To do this they have had to cut through an immense forest, and bridge broad, deep swamps. At a distance of ten miles they again touch the river and meet the iron-clads. The force employed in this is 11,000 Brazilians and 4,000 Argentines. They have reached the river again, but high waters have much interfered with the speedy exit of this enterprise.

Writers from the army say they want 20,000 cavalry more, and some say a reinforcement of 15,000 cavalry is indispensable to conclude the war.

LOPEZ is expected to fall back on Lambaré, a little town inland and near Angostura, where the natural chain of swamps and the difficulty in maintaining either artillery or cavalry by an invading army will be very much in his favor.

A short time ago LOPEZ declared a three days' feast in his camp to celebrate the seventh anniversary of his accession to power. He had a gay time.

There are fifteen American vessels now in this port.

Wool will not be in greater quantity than last year, because so many sheep are killed for the hides and tallow. The wool is cleaner than before and finer, and averages about ten to eleven cents a pound, gold. To this date it has been bought chiefly for France. No American buyers are in this market.

Money is now abundant and exchange is 49½ pence to the gold dollar.

The wheat crop is uncommonly good, and flour will be exported.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

What will Accrue from its Successful Issue—The Annexation Question—Attitude of the United States.

III.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The abolition of slavery in Cuba is not the only good to accrue from the successful issue of the revolutionary movement going on in that island to establish her independence; the effectual termination of European plots against American nationalities, will also accrue from that issue. Indeed, from Cuba started the expeditions fitted out by Spain against Chili and Peru; from Cuba were fully supplied the naval and military forces that vainly endeavored to submit St. Domingo to Spanish domination, according to the plan concocted in Cuba; from Cuba sailed the Spanish fleet which abetted the French forces in the well-known attempt to overthrow American republicanism and establish European royalty in Mexico; from Cuba the same French forces frequently obtained their supplies; from Cuba set out numerous blockade-runners, fully loaded for the Southern ports of this country, and to Cuba the same blockade-runners returned, equally loaded, from those ports, during the late war, which was looked upon by the Spanish, as well as by every other European Government, as the beginning of the downfall of this mighty Republic, if split in two from the final issue of that war, and hence their feigned sympathy with the South and cordial hostility to the North. So much with respect to America generally. Now as regards Cuba itself, either its independence or annexation to the United States is of paramount importance to that island for obvious reasons.

For annexation there is a strong party and for independence another party stands up in Cuba; but free and sincere discussion of the subject would probably end by uniting both parties upon annexation. The Independent Party assigns, among other reasons, for its view of the question, that annexation would entail upon Cuba not only the high tariff but also a share of the heavy debt of the United States; whereas the annexing party holds that annexation will amply offset those disadvantages by warranting to Cuba great advantages over and above the healthy principles and institutions of this country. True, the writer of these lines belongs to the annexing party, and believes that annexation would avoid internal strife and other evils, such as mistaking license for freedom, incurring heavy disbursements to raise naval and military forces and fortify our seaboard against foreign attack, or high-handed action, as Chili and other defenceless Republics of Central and South America have bitterly experienced. In other words, annexation warrants civil liberty and perfect security without any outlay for naval or military defence, as the fact of Cuba being a sovereign State of this Union, will suffice for any foreign nation to respect that island.

In addition to the advantages already described, American capital and emigration would find inducements, and our island, which, notwithstanding it possesses immense riches still undeveloped, but contrarywise sacked by the vandal Spanish Government; notwithstanding but one-tenth of its soil is under cultivation; still, such would be the activity and enterprise created, that but a very few years would suffice to excite the admiration of the whole continent.

This issue, so favorable and so promising of good results, would perhaps lead to the annexation of Mexico, or leastwise to a protectorate which, fostering the development of that country's resources, would lay bare its enormous wealth.

The same remarks apply with equal force to the Republics of South America and the other Antilles, with whom the ties of friendship would be so strong that it could well be said that the whole of America was one. Let it not be forgotten, besides, that the opening of the Isthmus of Panama, undertaken under the protection of the great Secretary of State, becomes the rival of the Isthmus of Suez, and is destined to inaugurate a commercial revolution in which the port of Havana will be a great feature. Now, why are opinions divided in Cuba and Porto Rico, notwithstanding the above reasons for the contrary? We answer frankly—from vague notions. They fancy there, as well as in Mexico and all Spanish America, that annexation signifies the absorption of what is known as the Latin race—a great and fatal error, which has done much harm.

The Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as any other country joining the American Union, would enter as new members of the family of States composing the Great Republic. They would have their own special local laws, which should not involve general questions, and as of the Union, would in the exercise of their own sovereignty govern themselves, leaving to the General Government no need of intervention save for the purpose of protecting common rights and furthering general interests. It is evident, therefore, that the proportion of cost to each State for maintaining the General Government would be less than what it would be to each under any other circumstances, to say nothing of the immense advantages of annexation.

As regards the language, the English would or could be substituted for the Spanish. If it were, the change would be gradual, and above all this question should not at present occupy our attention, since it is not the problem of introducing a universal language which is now being studied. Languages are but conversational signs or sounds used for the purpose of mutual intercourse, and the Spaniards in particular have long been striving to obliterate their own, since they produce no work inciting study. Read the books which for many years they have published, and compare them with those written in any other language!

Touching religion, the sons of Cuba and Porto Rico are well aware that the development of resources consists in the cultivation of the soil, and they cannot expect that capital and labor will come to their assistance unless perfect liberty of conscience and worship is guaranteed. Moreover, it is only in nations behind the age that Governments of State and Church are one; this cannot be tolerated in a Republic.

Nationality Cubans have never had, since they were never Spaniards, for Cuba has never been a province of Spain. They have never been Cubans in fact, because Cuba was not of the family of nations. They must, therefore, become Americans, abandoning their provincialism, as did the States now forming this Republic.

It is, therefore, demonstrated that absorption is a myth, a chimera. Our ancestors were Spaniards, and we love Cuba because we were born there and were reared—because our interests and affections are centred there—and this is the case with Americans, and particularly with their children. If the American shall prove more industrious than the Cuban, (which I deny absolutely,) justice requires that he shall reap the greater reward; but no such result will obtain, for the Cuban should not be judged under the anomalous conditions which have checked his efforts heretofore. They have been even looked upon as unfit for warfare, but our enemies are admitting the contrary.

We think we have shown that the independence of Cuba is fraught with great results, and its influence in America can scarcely be exaggerated. The United States are called upon to play an important part in its prompt and happy success, and the attitude they may assume will greatly decide whether the "vague ideas" shall continue or be explained away. Meantime let this Republic not be unmindful that its commerce is deeply interested in the fate of Cuba, and that its advent into the Union will be a boon for entire humanity.

If up to this time, the doctrine of non-intervention has been justifiable because no act of the Cubans has seemed to entitle them to intervention, now that one-half of the island is governed liberally, and that the other half is notoriously and seriously agitated, the day seems to be at hand when, to prevent a further effusion of blood and the destruction of property, intervention should ensue.

Spain herself would gain by this, for that which is called national honor (ignorance and trash) would not be so sensitively affected the instant a friendly Power should call her attention to the fruitless expenditures she was incurring, the evils she was creating and the hatred and odium she was intensifying, all while wasting time so precious to herself and so necessary for her home affairs. Whensoever Spain shall abandon all hope of retaining Cuba, or shall have lost that island, and shall then devote her energies to cultivating her own soil, educating her people, &c., from that moment she will rapidly and wonderfully advance, and the day will come when she will rejoice at Cuba's separation from her.

REVOLUTION.

UTAH.

The Pacific Railroads—The New Cities of the West—The Deseret Alphabet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

The railroad is the great topic of conversation in this region, a perennial and fruitful topic, growing more and more interesting as the work progresses and the end of the Titanic race draws near. For the Central Pacific in the Humboldt Valley, and the Union Pacific in the Bear River Valley, are both advancing to the winning-post with eager strides, the definite location of which post depends on the two competitors for the prize.

During the Summer, Green River was the popular prospective "Winter terminus" of the Union Pacific. In the Fall, when Green River was passed Bryan was the point. When the rails left Bryan behind, Bear River City, of recent tragic fame, was destined to be the city of all railroad cities, and the certain terminus until next Spring. The rails have come past Bear River and will soon be in the famous Echo canyon, at the mouth of which, or where it debouches into Weber Valley, is to be the next magic city, Echo by name.

BEAR RIVER CITY.

Bear River City appears to have subsided to a commendable degree of quietude, the disturbing elements having advanced with or preceeded the rails. Some of the fast characteristics of Bear River City are reported thus early to have discovered themselves at Echo City, and they are undoubtedly nothing but the first fruits of the liberal harvest to come. In all probability Echo City will be a great place shortly, and possibly for the Winter, but that is a matter of conjecture, and depending much on the weather. For if there is any reasonable possibility, the Union Pacific Company will put their line through into this valley before the Winter is fully set in, and then they can continue work in the valley and along the north end of the Lake, if the cold season should be in anywise favorable.

In order to accomplish this desirable end, as the tunnels between Echo and Bear River and in Weber canyon are not ready for the rails, a temporary surface track will be laid by the tunnels, so as to continue the work of laying the rails past them. On this point, as on a hinge, hangs the chance of the Union Pacific Company winning. If they get their rails laid through Weber canyon before Winter, they will be in a condition to run much further westward with little or no hindrance. If they cannot get out of Weber canyon with their rails this Winter they cannot until late in Spring, and then the Central Pacific Company will have a great advantage, and will be likely to be at Ogden first, in which case the junction of the two lines, or the meeting of them, will be at or near that city.

There are some things respecting the future of these railroads that are highly probable, and other things that are certain. The Union Pacific have ceased work on the grading between Humboldt Wells and Monument Point, at the north end of Salt Lake, but the Central Pacific have not. Both Companies are grading between Monument Point and Ogden, in this valley; so for that distance there is every probability of a double road. It is also asserted that the Union Pacific design to continue their road on to the Columbia River, and the Central Pacific theirs to Salt Lake City and Denver, if not to the Missouri River.

These ulterior considerations, however, can hardly affect the present race of the two roads to meet each other, for on that meeting depends the proportion, to each, of the subsidies already granted by Congress.

The demand of late for teams to haul ties and otherwise expedite the work, with the increased pay offered as inducement since the less favorable weather commenced, has caused a material rise in the price of fuel. For the past two years coal has ranged from $25 to $30 per ton. Now it is $35 to $40, and wood is in proportion. Wheat is still high, $3 25 per bushel of sixty pounds, and other grain in proportion. Flour is not quite so high as it was, being now $8 to $8 50 per hundred pounds.

Theatre-goers are having a good time just now in this city. The past and the present week the theatre is open every night, with Messrs. MCCULLOUGH and WALDRON as stars, in a "great combination." Nightly performances, in such a large theatre, in a city of 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, is something worthy of note. How long the patrons of the theatre can stand the pressure is more than I can foretell. Perhaps until after "New-Year's."

The vicinity of the extreme southern settlements of this Territory, on the borders of the Rio Virgin, have recently been subjected to Navajoe raids, and about forty horses have been driven off east of the Colorado.

Efforts have been and are being made to push the Deseret alphabet into use. This is a favorite project of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Several thousand copies of one or two elementary readers have been published in this character, and some of them have been distributed. The Deseret alphabet is constructed on the principle of a certain sound to a certain letter, but it differs from the Pitman phonology in the fact of the same character being used for writing and printing, whereas PITMAN has two series of characters, one for writing and the other for printing.

Business still continues exceedingly brisk, and the store goods are carried off in a lively manner.

ARKANSAS.

The Situation in Augusta as it Appears to a Radical—Gen. Upham's Proceedings and Intentions.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Dec. 15.

The situation in Augusta, a small town in Jackson County, Ark., on White River, is anything but pleasant for the Kuklux and rebel banditti which heretofore pillaged, murdered and assassinated Union men, black and white, through that region, at their pleasure. Peace reigned in Warsaw when these demons ran riot through that county, and flogged unoffending and helpless colored men at midnight, and hunted down Union men and shot them like wild beasts. But since Gen. UPHAM, with a company of the State militia, encamped in Augusta, on Monday, the 7th inst., there has been no peace in Warsaw, and these redemptionless rebels, whose hands are still dripping with the blood of their victims, have commenced to bray like refractory donkeys about their being "oppressed, robbed and maltreated by a ragamuffin melish." Their organs of the Press in Arkansas and in this city take up the wail, and publish outright libels upon the character of Gov. CLAYTON, and barefaced lies about the conduct of Gen. UPHAM. All this pretended agony will not avail, however, in deterring Gov. CLAYTON and his officers from executing the laws and preserving the peace in every portion of unreconstructed Arkansas.

The real facts about the condition of affairs in Jackson County are briefly as follows: During the Presidential canvass the rebel citizens of Augusta enforced the most wanton and relentless terrorism throughout the whole community. They allowed no colored man to breathe the name of liberty, or to enjoy scarcely a right which the laws of the State and a nation guaranteed to him. Upon the few white Union men, among whom D. P. UPHAM was most prominent, they exhausted every means to annoy and harass, and it was only by the most constant vigilance and cautiousness that Mr. UPHAM and his friends preserved their lives from rebel poltroons who lurked about in ambuscades to assassinate them. These fiends succeeded in getting a shot at Mr. UPHAM and Mr. MCCLURE, but fortunately they were only wounded.

The villains continued to increase their outrages both before and since the election. Indeed, it was a well-known and common threat by every rebel in Arkansas, that if they did not exceed in killing or driving out every white Union man before the election they could do it afterward, when there could be no chance to make political capital out of their conduct at the North. This threat they have kept good, and in several localities through the State their bloody purpose has been accomplished.

Gen. UPHAM resolved that the outlaws should not execute their menace in his county without one effort of resistance at least. Accordingly, he applied to Gov. CLAYTON for a militia force to assist him. This wise request was promptly granted by the Governor, and, on the day above mentioned, Gen. UPHAM, with a commission as Brigadier-General, marched into Augusta with eighty-four soldiers and encamped on the levee, between the river and the village. He at once went to work and arrested the leaders of the Kuklux Klan, and lodged them in a two-story brick block, where he will hold them as prisoners till tried by a Court-martial.

Several of the rebel citizens fearing an arrest, have since fled from the place and come to this city. Martial law has been declared in the county, and the intention of the authorities now is to protect every Union man, white and black, in the free enjoyment of all his rights, and to capture and punish the last rebel who dares to infringe the laws or disturb the peace. The Kuklux have dashed around the town several times since the General has held the place, but without attempting an assault, further than several random shots. As to the alleged robberies which the soldiers have committed, the whole story is a rebel fabrication, promulgated for the simple reason that the rebel banditti have nothing else of calumny to charge.

THE GALE IN CHICAGO.

Three Buildings Blown Down and Several Persons Buried Beneath the Ruins.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 21.

During Saturday night and yesterday this city and vicinity was visited by the severest gale, bordering upon a hurricane, which has occurred for many months. One result was, yesterday afternoon, the total demolition of a large brick building, partially finished, and two adjoining structures of small dimensions, besides serious injury to two persons, and death to two or three horses. The scene of the accident is on the north side of Adams-street, very near State. A large brick building was erecting for Messrs. M. D. OGDEN and E. H. SHELDON, of the firm of OGDEN & FLEETWOOD, real estate agents, of this city, and comprised Nos. 69 and 71. It was four stories high, had a frontage of fifty feet, extending back to an alley. The structure was to have been finished, according to recent expectations, by the 1st of May next. It stood almost isolated in its height, there being on each side only a small building one and a half stories high, and was greatly exposed to the wind. Its exterior appearance rather indicated sufficient strength to withstand such a shock, and no suspicion was entertained that there existed much danger of its destruction from such a cause.

The disaster was the work of a moment. A terrible crash and heart-rending screams from the victims buried in the debris, and the excitement throughout the neighborhood, as men, women and children came from every hand and lent their aid in rescuing the sufferers, made up a scene never to be forgotten by those who took a part in it. The work of resurrection progressed rapidly, dozens of earnest men laboring with a will in every quarter from whence came sounds of distress. Only a short time elapsed before the efforts of the crowd were rewarded by the recovery of one of the sufferers, a little girl 10 years old, daughter of Mrs. MARY DINGMAN, who had occupied a portion of the building Nos. 73 and 75, at the west of the large brick building. She was found deeply buried beneath a mass of bricks and rafters, and every attempt made to remove the *debris* caused her to groan with pain. After considerable effort she was taken from her terrible position almost dead, and was speedily removed into a neighboring house. She was found to have sustained severe abrasions on the breast, back and limbs, and fears are entertained that she has suffered serious internal injury, but hopes are had of her ultimate recovery. A young lady named MARY MORAN happened to call there but a moment or two before the fall of the brick building, on her way to church, and upon the eve of her leaving the crash came. She was thrown to the floor near the front entrance, and was badly injured. Little difficulty was had in taking her from the wreck, she fortunately having stood almost beneath the protecting archway of the door. For several hours she was unconscious. The house Nos. 73 and 75, of brick, was occupied by Mrs. RONCHO, her step-son named HEATH, and a married daughter, Mrs. TILLOTTSON. This family escaped with slight personal injury, being located in the extreme western portion of the building, which suffered little damage. The remainder of the house was occupied by JACOB WATERS and family, consisting of his wife and a sister named DINGMAN. The latter, whose little daughter was most seriously wounded, had just been confined, and had not wholly recovered. Very fortunately for her she escaped with but slight injuries. Her infant, three weeks old, was found almost completely covered with particles of brick, splintered wood and crumbled mortar, and when taken up gave signs of life and consciousness by uttering a faint scream. It sustained no wounds further than a few slight scratches in the face and on the arms. The fact that, among so many imperilled by the accident, all succeeded in escaping from instant death or fatal wounds, seems almost miraculous, and a kin and ever-watchful.

At about the same time of the falling of the buildings on Adams-street, two newly erected houses, two stories high, on Rhodes-avenue, near University-place, were blown down and utterly wrecked. They were wooden and unoccupied.

A MANIAC ON A STEAMBOAT.—On the 11 o'clock trip of the steamer *City of Washington*, from Alexander, yesterday, LOUIS MENNELL, a huckster in the South Washington Market, evidently crazy from some cause, created great terror among the passengers. He first attempted an assault with a stool upon the female attendant in the ladies' cabin, and subsequently broke windows and behaved so outrageously that Capt. POOR had him tied with ropes. The passengers hastened ashore as speedily as possible upon the arrival of the boat at the wharf, for MENNELL succeeded in getting loose, and with knife in hand, he rushed after the passengers, who succeeded in making their escape. He then made for Mr. THOMAS BATES, freight clerk, who escaped by running into the office and closing the door in the maniac's face. He then attacked a horse belonging to Mr. JOHN BURNS, who was tied to the wharf, and cut the animal so seriously as to cause death. MENNELL then walked off the boat and was subsequently arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station House. It is said that his insanity was caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits. He is a single man, about twenty-five years of age, and was born in Germany, where he has an aged mother and sister living.—*Washington Star, Dec. 19.*

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the Board, on Saturday next, the nineteenth day of December, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JOHN HARDY,
JOHN MOORE,
GEORGE McGRATH,
THOMAS CONNOR,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
EDWARD CUDDY,
THOMAS COMAN,
ANTHONY MILLER,
JOHN McQUADE,
MICHAEL NORTON,
FREDERICK REPPER.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

The minutes of December seventeen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition of the Church of the Lady of Sorrow for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, for grant of money to pay assessment of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, for opening Boulevard.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That the resolution which became adopted December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, giving permission to Peter Carroll to erect and maintain a stand at Union Market, be and the same is hereby rescinded and repealed. The Street Commissioner is hereby directed immediately to cause the said stand to be removed as an obstruction to the free use of the sidewalk at said Union Market.

Alderman Miller moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Ninety-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; and also, One Hundred and Forty ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper and necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Librarian be and it is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently—

Alderman Miller moved that the vote by which said paper was referred be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating Union Reformed Church, in Sixth-avenue, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating Trustees of Third Universalist Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report in favor of placing a gas lamp in the centre of Chatham-square, similar to one now at Bowling-green.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating St. Joseph's Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different departments of the City Government, be increased from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Ward School-house number twenty-eight, in Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Pitt-street, between Grand and Heuston streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where now not laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Chrystie-street, at its intersection with the north and south sides of Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, except that portion lying between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Church, in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars, for the payment of assessment for flagging Thirtieth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; for opening One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Hudson to Harlem River; for widening Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, and opening One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth-streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundredth-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be laid in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the gas-lamp be placed and lighted on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Second avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Harlem River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Amended by Committee on Belgian Pavement of the Board of Councilmen by striking therefrom the words "Harlem River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street."

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the payment of expenses contingent upon the inauguration of Governor John T. Hoffman, including the cost of transportation of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, who intend escorting the Governor-elect to the Capitol at Albany.

Alderman Connor moved that the same be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, and the rooms occupied as offices by the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, be thoroughly refitted and refurnished, subject to directions from the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen and the Committee on Arts and Sciences of said Board, regarding such refitting, repairing, and the character and extent of the refurnishing required.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That from and after the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, the rate of wages to be paid dockbuilders, in the employ of the Corporation, shall be fixed at the sum of three dollars per day.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of James Materson, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him, caused by the change of the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the year 1853; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Alderman Conner moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the rail-tracks of the New-Haven Railroad Company, now laid in Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm, removed forthwith, the same being a public nuisance, preventing free access to the City Prison, and are a serious impediment to the free and unobstructed uses by the public of said Franklin-street.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Bleecker street, from Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Nicolson pavement, and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also at the intersections now paved with Belgian or stone pavement, be laid or relaid, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a platform scale in front of their property, number four hundred West Forty-fifth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Stafford wood pavement, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Moore moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with wooden pavement, known as "Brown Miller Patent," and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement, at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also at all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stone-block pavement, be laid or relaid, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Norton moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street from Third-avenue to Harlem River, be paved with Stafford wooden pavement, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Eleventh-street, from Avenue C to Avenue D, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Repper moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of A. S. Cady, Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents ($634 86,) to enable him to pay an assessment against the property of Saint Andrew's Church, situated in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, the said assessment having been levied for a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, the said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

(In Board of Aldermen June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution amended by striking therefrom the word "Donations," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "charges on arrears of assessments.")

Alderman Moore moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for services rendered and expenses incurred, in accordance with the directions contained in a preamble and resolution which became adopted March eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, instructing the said Clerk of the Common Council "to procure copies of all bills or acts in anywise specially affecting the interests of the City, that have been or may be hereafter presented to the Legislature," the said amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Alderman Hardy moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Avenue A, between Third and Fourth streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Henry-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the owners of property on Twenty-first-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to pave said street with Belgian pavement; the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the east side of East-street, about the middle of the block, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed in front of number one hundred Broad-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square; also, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fortieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; and, also One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Fraley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Avenue A be opened, according to law, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and that Avenue B be opened according to law, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street, and from Eighty-sixth-street to the northerly termination at Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also, Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also, Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, Seventy-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; and also, Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the actual opening of Eighty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and East River, take place on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number sixty-seven James-street to the opposite of the same number, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a lamp-post and lamp be placed in front of number eleven Madison-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for services to said Board, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, upon said bill being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—11.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Alderman Hardy moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—11.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Alderman Hardy moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

The minutes of December nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Cushman—

Petition of New-York Hospital, for appropriation to pay assessment for paving Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for the paving of John-street, from Broadway to the East River, including Burling-slip, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail-tracks,) with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving Twenty-fifth-street, from Third to Madison-avenue, (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail-tracks,) with wooden pavement known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Forty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail-tracks,) with wooden pavement known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to advertise for bids and to contract for paving Bond-street, from Broadway to Bowery, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between rail-tracks,) with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and to contract for paving Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-street, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement,) with wooden pavement known as the "improved pavement," (McGonegal patent,) in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Society, and in case of the absence of present funds, to pay the said donation hereby made from the appropriation of "Donations," then the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to include the above-named amount for that specified object in his estimate for expenditures for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before submitting his annual budget for that year to the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund to John H. McCabe, contractor for building sewers in Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, in the City of New-York, (and which were completed in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) or his assigns, the sum of four hundred and four dollars; the said sum having been deducted from the amount of his contracts for the construction of the above-named sewers, for one hundred and one days over-time, in the finishing of said sewers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to have printed five thousand copies of Hoffman's Digest of the Laws of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund to Thomas Duffy, contractor for building the sewer in Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars, heretofore deducted and retained on final payment from said contractor, for forty-one days over-time in completing said contract. Also, the sum of one hundred and eight dollars, deducted and retained from said Duffy for twenty-seven days over-time in the completion of his contract for the building of the sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Lange to flag sidewalk and curb and gutter the same, to be done at his own expense, on the east side of First-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to insert in the Tax Levy of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of five hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest, for assessments of the Dutch Reformed Church, situated at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, for sewer, &c.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. Colden Murray, Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation toward the erection of their new building, and in case of the absence of present funds, to pay the said donation hereby made from the appropriation for donations, or any other appropriate account, then the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to include the above-named amount for that specified object in his estimate of expenditures for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before submitting his annual budget for that year to the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Clinton-street, from Grand to Division-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps placed and lighted in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed, and the same lighted, in Second-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Cuddy moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by inserting after the words "trap-block pavement" the words "where not already done."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was laid over.

Resolved, That Patrick Devereaux be and he is hereby appointed Messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of the proper appropriation.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the vacant lots situated in West Forty-third-street, numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-nine, and four hundred and thirty-one, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Seventieth to Eighty-first-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, By certain resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen on the ninth of November last past, and approved by the Mayor on the thirteenth of November last past, the Street Commissioner was ordered to remove the "Loew Bridge," at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, within five days after the service of a copy of said resolution; and

Whereas, By inadvertence no appropriation was made to pay the cost of such removal; and

Whereas, In default of such appropriation the said Street Commissioner has given a written permission to one Charles Knox to remove the same;

Resolved, That the action of said Street Commissioner is hereby approved, and the said Charles Knox is hereby authorized and directed to remove said "Aerial or Loew Bridge," and to render his bills for the cost and expenses of such removal to the Comptroller, who is hereby ordered and directed to pay the same out of any moneys in his hands.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City be and he is hereby directed to petition the Legislature to place the cost and expenses of the removal of said bridge in the Tax Levy for the coming year.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from the Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtaling, late Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, the same being for arrears and deficiencies paid by him while Clerk of Arrears during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars, as a donation to pay the assessment on the property of said church for the extension of Church-street: the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, from Mulberry to Marion-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman O'Brien moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by striking therefrom the word "Marion" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Crosby."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was laid over.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Chrystie-street, at its intersection with the north and south sides of Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Isaac S. Hartley, pastor of the Union Reformed Church in Sixth-avenue, for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, as a donation to be applied by the said pastor in payment of taxes, (principal and interest,) on the property of said church for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; also, including an assessment of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents for the Church-street extension, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Warren Harriot, Treasurer of the Third Universalist Church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, (including interest,) as a donation, to enable him to pay assessment on said church property, the same having been levied against said church in the matter of the Church-street extension; the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Twenty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George A. Clement, for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, for the sum of eight hundred and five dollars, for remuneration for loss of two horses, one the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in front of numbers forty and forty-two Broad-street, and the other on the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in front of premises number one hundred and ten Charlton-street, caused by the bad condition of the street in front of the said premises, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, O'Brien, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McQuade—6.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Ward, Cushman, McGrath, Farley—5.

Alderman Norton moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was again laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Free Reading-room, Number three hundred and twenty-five and three hundred and twenty-seven Rivington-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Alderman Repper moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Subsequently—

Alderman Repper called up said resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School, number fifty-eight, in Fifty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Alderman Repper moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Subsequently—

Alderman Repper called up said resolution.

Which was then adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Alder-

men Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant [illegible] be and it is hereby increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

Alderman Repper moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elect voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a free drinking fountain be erected on the northwest corner of Seventieth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number fifty-one, in Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth-street and Sixty-first-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done a space of four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Eugene McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars with interest, to be applied in payment of assessment for regulating One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, against St. Paul's Church; also, for the assessment of Central Park extension, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, be curbed, guttered and flagged through the sidewalks of the same, a space of four feet, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundredth-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a clerk who shall be known as Engrossing Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council, whose duties shall be the ornamental engrossing of resolutions, ordinances, &c., of the Common Council, and such other duties as may be directed; and the said clerk shall receive as compensation for his services the same salary as that received by the First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the process of impregnating wood with resin, as practiced by the American Wood-Preserving Company, be adopted by the Street Commissioner in the construction of all piers, docks and bulkheads now building, or hereafter to be built by the Corporation of New-York.

Alderman Connor moved that said paper be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

MOTION.

Alderman Moore moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, the twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

The minutes of meeting held December twenty-one were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Lange to flag sidewalk and curb and gutter the same, to be done at his own expense, on the east side of First-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Culkin moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert in the tax levy of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the sum of five hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest, for assessments of the Dutch Reformed Church, situated at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, for sewer, &c.

Councilman Hart moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that all the crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement, at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also at all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stone-block pavement, be laid or relaid, and a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Berthoff, for the sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars for the payment of assessment on property erroneously assessed for regulating, grade, curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Francis Creamer, Esq., President, to attend the Annual Reunion at the "Conner Coterie," at Irving Hall, 22d inst.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Captain A. B. Dobbs, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, to attend a grand Promenade Concert of the First Regiment New-York State National Guard, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) to be held at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on Monday evening, twenty-eighth instant.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square; also, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fortieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; and also, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; and, also, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry the resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Avenue A be opened, according to law, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; and that Avenue B be opened according to law, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street, and from Eighty-sixth-street to its northerly termination at Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Seventy-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Seventy-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River; also Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number [illegible] James-street to the opposite side of said street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a lamp post and lamp be placed in front of number eleven Madison-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for services to said Board, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, upon said bill being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDER.

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones reset, and the sidewalks flagged the space of four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. George Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for services rendered to the Mayor and Common Council of the City during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies" or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of D. Colden Murray, Treasurer of the New-York Dispensary, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation toward the erection of their new building, and in case of the absence of present funds, to pay the said donation hereby made from the appropriation for donations, or any other appropriate account, then the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to include the above named amount for that specified object in his estimate for expenditures for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, before submitting his annual budget for that year to the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new improvement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Clinton-street, from Grand to Division-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a compensation for extra services rendered in behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of this City, during the year one thousand eight and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Grammar School number twenty-eight, in Fortieth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, from Ridge to Sheriff-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps placed and lighted in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors, for presentation on behalf of the City of New-York, to the battalion known as the Washington Gray Cavalry, National Guard, State of New-York.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed, and the same lighted, in Second-avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in West-street, opposite number [illegible], under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, November nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, November sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved by the Mayor, November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Three-fourths of all the members' elected voting in favor thereof.

In Board of Aldermen, December three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, amended, on request of Croton Aqueduct Department, by striking out the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Board."

In Board of Aldermen, December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted as amended, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Petition of Charles Curtis, for pay for loss of horse from Pier number thirty-one, East River, with resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Curtis, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse, caused by the stringpiece of the dumping-board at the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, giving way and precipitating horse and cart into the water, from which said Curtis' horse was drowned; the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Councilman Gibney moved that said paper be again laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adopted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number seventeen, in Forty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lampposts placed in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to East River; also in Beekman-place, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to the Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet, through the centre thereof where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, It is peculiarly fitting and appropriate that the City of New-York—the Empire City of the Empire State—should, at the inauguration of one of its most honored citizens as Governor of the State, be represented at and participate in the ceremonies incident to an occasion so fraught with interest to the people of the State and City; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven members of each branch of this Common Council, together with the President of each Board, be appointed to visit Albany, and represent the City of New-York at the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of His Excellency John T. Hoffman, as Governor of the State, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Councilman Culkin moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said preamble and resolution, be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed as the Special Committee, on the part of this Board in pursuance of said resolution:

Councilman Kenney,
Councilman Culkin,
Councilman Welch,
Councilman Gibney,
Councilman Stacom,
Councilman Reilly, and
Councilman Daly.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catherine-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Resolved, That Patrick Devereaux be and he is hereby appointed Messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of the proper appropriation.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

Petition of property owners on Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, for permission to inclose court-yards.

In connection therewith, the following resolution of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the owners of property on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalk (now thirty feet wide) as court-yard, in front of their respective premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—27.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brucks moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman Gibney moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael McDermott, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for loss of horse and harness from dumping-ground at foot of James-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—22.

Negative—Councilmen Gibney, Daly, Brucks, Hart—4.

Councilman Hart moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gibney moved that the Board now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Wednesday, twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	108¾	109	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅝	110
Coupon, 1881.....	114¾	114⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110¼	110½
5-20 Regis., 1862.	105	105½	10-40 Registered.	102	103
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110	110¼	10-40 Coupon....	105¼	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¼	106½	Gold............	134¾	134⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99½	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	109¾	110			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

D. H. PAIGE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—This Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $42,676 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. DUE JAN. 1, 1869. Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, and has also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on deposits not exceeding $1,000 undisturbed for three years prior to Jan. 1, 1869, two per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for one year; these dividends are payable or credited on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 1¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of the steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent, has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Fulton and Concord sts. Dec. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 32 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from troubles; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it up. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.